The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

A Specimen Falsehood of the Greeley Press.

Greeley's Encouragement of the Secession Spirit in the South.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, Declares for Grant.

Republican Prospects in Connecticut.

Southern Comments on the New-England Elections.

A Specimen Falsehood.

The petty falsehoods of the Greeley Press are their "best holt." Thus, speaking of Vermont, the Albany *Argus* says:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES declared the week before election that the Radicals would carry it by 35,000. The majority is more than 9,000 less than they anticipated."

The NEW-YORK TIMES has never made such a declaration. If it has, and the *Argus* will prove it, we will send its editor $50 for the benefit of any charitable institution in that city which he may care to turn it over to.—*Newburg Daily Journal.*

We will add $500 to the offer of our Newburg contemporary. It is needless to say that the Albany *Argus* has deliberately invented an untruth. No such prediction as the above ever appeared in this paper—indeed, we made no predictions whatever about Vermont. The *Argus* is imitating Fenton's Professor of Journalism in fabricating foolish statements, and then saddling them upon some other paper.

Gen. Dix and Horace Greeley.

The *Tribune* is striving to show that if Mr. Greeley was a secessionist, Gen. DIX was the same, and tries to make its readers believe that their utterances on the subject were the same. Let us see. Mr. Greeley said:

"Whenever any considerable section of this Union shall really insist on getting out of it, we shall insist that they be allowed to go, and we feel assured that the North generally cherishes a hundred to one determination. So let there be no more babble as to the ability of the cotton States to whip the North. If they will fight they must hunt up some other enemy, for we are not going to fight them."

And again:

"As to secession, I have said repeatedly, and here repeat, that, if the people of the slave States, or of the cotton States alone, really wish to get out of the Union, I am in favor of letting them out, as soon as that result can be peacefully and constitutionally attained. But their case cannot be so urgent as to require that the President and his subordinates should perjure themselves in deference to its requirements. If they will only be patient, not rush to seizing Federal forts, arsenals, arms and Sub-treasuries, but take first deliberately a fair vote by ballot of their own citizens, none being coerced nor intimidated, and that vote shall indicate a settled resolve to get out of the Union, I will do all I can to help them out at an early day."

And again:

"What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish, I shall joyfully join co-operate with them to secure the end they seek."

In other words, "If the South wants to go, I, Horace Greeley, insist upon it that they be allowed to have their own way, even though the Northern and Western States object."

Now, what did Gen. DIX say:

"If the Southern States, after calm deliberation, and after carefully considering all the consequences, had decided *with the consent of the others*, and with a full recognition of their responsibility to the Union, to withdraw peaceably from it, there are many of us who would have preferred separation to civil war."

Mark the words in italics, "with the consent of the others." Gen. DIX, in substance, says: "If the Southern States want to go, *and the other States agree*, that is better than civil war." The *Tribune* may have some readers who are too stupid to see the difference. We feel sure the TIMES has none of that kind.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, Declares for Grant.

Hon. Joshua Hill, United States Senator from Georgia, who has been claimed by the Greeleyites as sympathizing and acting with them, says that at no time has he hesitated to express his preference for the re-election of President Grant. He writes: "I have seen too much of mankind to consent to become the zealous partisan of any one. I shall not despair of the Republic, let whoever may be elected President. Personally it will likely be of small consequence to me who shall prove the successful candidate. And yet, I sincerely declare that, unfettered by obligations in the past, and without expectation of any personal advantage from the result, from all I know of the respective candidates and the condition of our public affairs, that duty to my country and the best interests of my family impel me to the support of Gen. Grant."

Prospects in Connecticut.

Mr. W. W. Eaton is said to have recently admitted that one thousand Democrats in Connecticut will not vote for Horace Greeley for President. The New-Haven *Journal* responds: "If he did but know it, there are more than a thousand of that sort in New-Haven County alone." In this connection it may be interesting to read what Congressman Starkweather says in a recent letter. He writes: "Until recently I have regarded Connecticut as a doubtful State; but the return of a large portion of the Republicans, and some of them our best men, who were first inclined to vote for Greeley, and the support of more than five thousand true Union Democrats that have already declared for Grant, in this State, insures his success by at least three thousand majority. It will probably be more than that."

Southern Compliments to New-England.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is disappointed at the news from Vermont and Maine, but says: "Upon the whole, it is, perhaps, as well it has happened so. We expected no effective aid from that quarter, and the very fact that they are combined against us will unite the Middle and the Southern States. Nay, it will do more than this. It will teach us that the fires of hate still burn as fiercely in the breasts of these relentless Puritans as of yore—and taught by experience we will learn that the only road to peace is through victory. We must gain political power through the peaceful means of the ballot *before we can bring these haughty saints to terms*, and to do this we must work." Still more bitterly the Columbia, (S. C.) *Phœnix* says: "Vermont is the most sectional, Southern-hating, Radical State of Radical New-England. In its scraggy mountains are the flinty dens and holes of Radicalism. The spirit of reconciliation, reunion and friendship, which pervades the movement that Greeley leads and adorns, can find no resting-place in the bosoms of those icy-headed Puritans who comprise the ruling elements of Vermont. They are so imbued with a sense of their self-righteousness that they can never see their own errors, or have aught but condemnation for those who differ from them."

Ex-Congressman Holmes.

It has been asserted by the Greeleyite organs that Ex-Congressman Charles H. Holmes, of the Monroe district of this State, who was elected to serve out the term of Hon. Noah Davis, had declared that there was "only four Grant Republicans left in Albion, Orleans County." The assertion has drawn from him a letter, dated Albion, Sept. 4, in which he emphatically denies ever having made a remark upon which such an assertion could be based. He says: "Albion stands firm for Grant. Of course a few have gone astray, but not enough in the whole county to seriously affect the party—while dissaffected Democrats who say they will vote for Grant more than equal our losses. Orleans County will certainly give Grant her usual Republican majority, say from 1,000 to 1,500. In this I give the opinion of the Republicans here—and it is the best of my judgment. I think our county, in its political situation, is a good index to Western New-York. Everything looks bright, Republicans cheerful, and never more in earnest. Our meetings were never so largely attended—and the Republican camp-fires are burning brightly all around. The nomination of Gen. DIX is considered a death-blow to the success of the Liberals in this State."

Another Democrat Speaks.

Mr. George J. Flint, an old Oneida County Democrat, who has been ten times a Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and also a candidate for the Assembly, has written a letter withdrawing his name from a call for a meeting to organize a Greeley Club. He says: "Mr. Greeley was nominated, as I supposed at the time, by a body of reformers, who were anxious to introduce some very much needed reforms in the several departments of our Government, and myself, in common with a great many others, were willing to support him on that basis. But recent developments have convinced me that the real and moving power behind the throne of this new departure is the corrupt and damning influence of the Tammany Ring of New-York City. Having always opposed and fought that organization in the ranks of the party, and having some personal knowledge of the secret workings of its machinery, I was startled to think of the danger to the country should Mr. Greeley be elected, knowing that he would be always in the hands of skillful and unprincipled men. This conviction, coupled with the infamous and shameful bid of Mr. Greeley at Portland, Me., and the life, history and antecedents of his personal followers and backers, convince me that it is the duty of every honest man, who has the welfare of his country and its institutions at heart, to support Grant and Wilson."

Nominations in This State.

The Republicans of Wayne County have made the following nominations: Clerk, A. H. Gates; Superintendent of the Poor, John G. Mead; Justice of Sessions, Eben W. Newberry; Coroner, Chas. H. Kelley.

The Republicans of Madison County have nominated M. Delano for Sheriff, Chas. T. Bicknell for Treasurer, Allen Curtis for Superintendent of the Poor, Dr. A. De Loss Smith for Coroner, and Barney J. Stimson for Justice of Sessions.

The Republican ticket in Franklin County is as follows: For Assembly, John P. Bridges; Sheriff, R. A. Delong; Treasurer, W. D. Brennan; School Commissioners, Dr. S. P. Bates and Dr. Wm. Gillis.

At the Republican Convention for Alleghany County, Dr. W. W. Crandall, of Andover, was renominated by acclamation for member of Assembly. Daniel D. Gardiner, of Angelica, who has held the office of Treasurer for six terms, (eighteen years,) was again put in nomination.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Democratic Committee of Oregon have substituted Ex-Judge E. D. Shattuck, as Presidential Elector, for L. F. Lane, who refused to act on account of his opposition to Greeley....The Chicago *Times* says that the returns from Maine "clearly foreshadow the result which sagacious men have for a good while foreseen, namely, that Dr. Horace Greeley is destined to be the worst beaten office-seeker that ever sought to be President of the United States."....Boston papers contend that Mr. Sumner was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts without his knowledge, and contrary to the wishes of his warmest friends....Capt. Wm. Crutchfield has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of Tennessee....Gen. V. V. Smith, who was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of Arkansas, has withdrawn in favor of Judge Jas. T. Elliott. This action he has taken to conciliate the friends of Hon. Oliver Snyder, and secure a united Republican vote in the district....Mr. Charles P. Kimball, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, has announced his intention to retire at once entirely from political life....Judge J. McCaleb Wiley has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Second District of Alabama....Hon. Geo. W. McLane, who was nominated as Presidential Elector in the First District of Arkansas on the Greeley and Brown ticket, has come out for Grant and Wilson, being unwilling, he says, to serve with allies who murder his loyal friends. He predicts 5,000 majority for Grant in Arkansas.

Michigan Congressmen.

Both parties in Michigan have now completed their nominations for members of Congress. The election takes place Nov. 5. The candidates are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Moses W. Field,	A. Smith Bagg,
2.	Henry Waldron,	Ara Manan,
3.	George Willard,	John G. Parkhurst,
4.	Julius C. Burrows,	Allen Potter,
5.	Wilder D. Foster,	Andrew T. McReynolds.
6.	Josiah W. Begole,	Augustus C. Baldwin,
7.	Omer D. Conger,	John H. Richardson,
8.	Nathan B. Bradley,	Chauncey W. Wisner,
9.	Jay A. Hubbell,	Samuel P. Ely.

Lester R. Brown is a Straight-out Democratic candidate in the First District.

Letter of Gov. Jacob.

The following is the letter of Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, to which allusion has been made by the telegraph:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9, 1872.

A. Peyton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In response to your courteous request to me to address the Greeley Club tonight, permit me to say, that after the very arduous and exciting canvass through which I have just passed, I have little desire at present to take an active part in political matters. Political discussion is at no time an agreeable duty to me—at this time it would be distasteful in a high degree. I trust, however, that my declination will not be construed into unfriendliness to your organization or a want of sympathy with the objects for which you are contending.

Very respectfully, JOHN J. JACOB.

The West Virginia First District—Official Majority.

The official returns show that Hon. John J. Davis has been re-elected to Congress in the First District of West Virginia by 459 majority. Mr. DAVIS was an independent Democratic candidate, and his election is a defeat of the Greeley Party. The following is a statement of the official majorities in the several counties of the district:

Counties.	Democrat. J. J. Davis.	Greeleyite. B. Wilson.
Hancock	109	..
Brooke	..	56
Ohio	..	251
Marshall	298	..
Wetzel	..	554
Tyler	411	..
Pleasants	..	87
Wood	..	29
Wirt	258	..
Ritchie	75	..
Doddridge	130	..
Harrison	394	..
Lewis	331	..
Gilmer	..	318
Calhoun	..	223
Total	1,946	1,497
Davis' majority	459	

Address of the German-American Grant and Wilson Central Club.

The following address has been issued by the German-American Grant and Wilson Central Club of this City:

The undersigned hereby declare that they have formed an association under the name of the "German-American Grant and Wilson Central Club," for the purpose of giving their support to the Philadelphia nominees and to effect a consolidation of all such other organizations and Clubs in the City and County of New-York as may join them for the same purpose during the Presidential canvass. They have commenced their work with the firm conviction of being right, and under the present circumstances they must either submit to mere hazard or apply all their energies to the success of a policy which after careful and conscientious consideration, they have adopted. They have either to stand alone and divided in the present campaign, or unite all their friends in one general organization for common and well-directed action.

The extraordinary state of affairs, as manifested by the National Conventions of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Louisville, involves new combinations, and changes the whole political aspect of the country. The former narrow barriers of the two great political parties are destroyed; the future policy of our Government must, therefore, adapt itself to this new order of things. Executive and Congress must abolish old abuses, respect the just and well-timed demands of the people, without difference of party, and try to realize them; they must maintain by wise measures existing laws, peace and order; restore real harmony between the North and South, reform our civil service system, and promote by all possible means the material welfare of the people.

Under this general programme we have associated ourselves—Republicans and Democrats—and believe to find in the election of Grant and Wilson a better guarantee for the realization of our views than in the success of the Cincinnati ticket. Claiming the undeniable rights to maintain those views, and to act accordingly, we call upon our friends, without difference of party, especially political clubs and other societies and organizations, to give us their support in this work of consolidation, and communicate with us for that purpose through our head-quarters, at Irving Hall, Irving-place, No. 3.

EMIL SAUER, President.

Fred. Kühne, W. Gellmann, Jacob Robinson, Vice-Presidents.
Dr. E. W. Hoeber, G. Beyerle, Secretaries.
Carl Schwedler, Treasurer.
Gen. Franz Sigel, Dr. L. Nanmann, Ch. Schwarz, Henry Clausen, M. Friedsam, A. Heim, Gerhardt Meyer, Emil Kliebe, Fr. Schwedler, Jul. Katzenberg, A. Wolf, J. J. Pollock, H. Maurer, E. Kuchenbecker, W. Radde, A. E. Georgi, David Kübler, Col. Frederick Villmar, A. Scheidler, Gen. A. Funk, George Koeb, Sextus L. Kapff, Leopold Weil, Louis Reis, Adolf Levinger, G. Kock, John Kress, L. Schraidt, A. Thinn, E. Sussmann, Dr. Charles Stein, F. Bernhard, H. Cantor, Dr. Henry Doetzendorff, Dr. Louis Schultz, Michael Groh, C. Anfenger, William Cramer, E. Binder, S. Rothschild, A. Roland and others.

Republican and Liberal National Committees Preparing for the Pennsylvania Campaign.

Secretary Wm. E. Chandler, of the Republican National Committee, left New-York last night for Philadelphia. His visit is understood to be in relation to the campaign in Pennsylvania, which promises to be the liveliest political contest fought in that State for years. Both the Republican and Liberal National Committees are making strenuous exertions to forward their respective interests. The best orators of both sides have been and are being appointed to speak in the State during the canvass, and the Liberals and Democrats are collecting large sums of money in this State to use in the campaign. Advices received by the Republican National Committees promise a Republican majority of from 15,000 to 20,000.

New-Hampshire Electors.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire have now completed their nominations for Presidential electors. They are made by Councillor Districts, and the list is as follows; First District, Lyman D. Stevens; Second, Benjamin J. Cole; Third, Phineas Adams; Fourth, Ex-Gov. William Haile; Fifth, Benjamin F. Whidden. At the convention for the Fourth District a telegram was read from Dr. George W. Pierce, of Winchester, in which he says: "The use of my name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Liberal Mass-meeting at Concord yesterday neither had my approval nor has my consent."

Anti-Greeley German Mass-Meeting.

The mass-meeting called for Thursday, 19th inst., has, in accordance with a conference with the Straight-out Democrats, been postponed until further notice.

Local Notes.

The officers of the Twentieth Ward Grant Club met on Saturday evening, at No. 145 West Thirtieth-street, and organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, and indorsed the nomination of Grant and Wilson and DIX and Robinson. The Club proposes holding a grand mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute at an early date.

On Saturday, at Constable Hook, opposite New-Brighton, a Grant and Wilson Club was organized, and a fine banner was flung to the breeze. This is the first political demonstration ever made at this place. The inhabitants, numbering about seventy-five, are all hard-working men, principally employed in the factories and in the fisheries and pilotage. Capt. J. C. Julius Langbein and Mr. John Donbert addressed the meeting, which broke up with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen north and east of Tennessee, being highest north of New-England. Northerly to north-easterly winds are now prevailing from Maryland to New England, with cloudy weather and areas of rain; west of this region generally clear weather and light winds, extend west of Lake Michigan, where partly cloudy weather and fresh to brisk westerly winds are reported; clear weather over the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, winds veering easterly with cloudy weather along the coast; for the Middle States, winds veering to easterly and southerly, with a slight rise in the temperature and clear weather, except along the coast, where partly cloudy weather will probably prevail; generally clear weather and light winds for the Southern States east of the Mississippi; north-west of the Ohio Valley, winds veering to westerly and north-westerly with generally clear weather.

The midnight telegraphic reports from upper Michigan and Dakota are missing.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.....7 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..... 64 62 60 64
Stand of Barometer, in inches. 30.00 29.98 .. 29.96
Hygrometer at noon, 59°.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 60°; 6 A. M., 59°; 9 A. M., 62°; 12 M., 64°; 3 P. M., 64°, 6 P. M., 61°; 9 P. M., 57°; 12 P. M., 55°. Average temperature yesterday, 60¾°.

Dead in a Sewer.

The body found in the Branch Brook sewer, at Newark, on Saturday, was removed to Compton's Dead-house, and was identified as that of Michael Newell, an inmate of the Newark Soldiers' Home. The body was discovered lying face downward in the water, and the circumstances were such as to lead County Physician Dodd to order an inquest, which was yesterday held by Coroner Munn. The face of deceased was badly bruised, and his fall had probably rendered him insensible, and he had been stifled by the mud. The place is an exceedingly dangerous one, even for a sober man in daylight, and Newell is believed to have been not entirely sober. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Insane Asylum Victims.

Hunter Seymour, the colored man, the second victim of the brutality of Thomas Farrell, the keeper of the New-York Insane Asylum at Ward's Island, who caused the death of John R. Ornell, one of the patients, on Friday, was still alive yesterday afternoon. At about 4 o'clock a visit to the Asylum was made by a reporter, who was told by Dr. Echeverria, the physician in chief, that his condition had somewhat improved. He is suffering the greatest agony from peritonitis in the abdomen, caused by the kicking he received from Farrell. Dr. Echeverria thinks that there is a possibility of his recovery, but his condition is very dangerous. At the investigation, which is to take place immediately, it will possibly be found that other patients have been subjected to the inhumanity of Farrell besides the two thus far come to light, one of whom is dead and the other at death's door.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Col. Thos. Scott and party arrived at Salt Lake City on Saturday.

The National Lumber Congress will assemble in Cleveland on Tuesday next.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the United States, convenes in Baltimore today.

The Pennsylvania State Fair opens in Erie next Tuesday. The indications are that it will be the largest and finest exhibition the Society has ever given.

Hon. Marcus D. L. Lane, Judge of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, Me., died in Portland yesterday, of typhoid fever, aged twenty-seven.

The acceptance by Ex-Senator Henderson of the nomination for Governor of Missouri by the Republican State Convention, will be announced today.

A large block at the corner of Central and Chestnut streets, Manchester, N. H., owned by John Sweeney, was almost entirely burned yesterday. It contained seventeen tenements and a grocery-store.

During a row in a hotel, on Water-street, Philadelphia, yesterday, Michael Collins, aged thirty-two years, was stabbed in the throat, a fearful wound being inflicted. Three men are in custody on suspicion.

The female suffragists of St. Louis, Mo., have adopted resolutions heartily approving the fourteenth resolution of the Republican National Platform recognizing their rights, and commending the action of the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Adjournment and Separation of the Geneva Tribunal.

Speech of Count Sclopis in Closing the Session—Text of the Decision Signed by the Majority of the Board—The Vessels for Which Damages were Allowed.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—A special dispatch from Geneva says, at the close of proceedings in the Board of Arbitration yesterday, Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the sessions of the Board, and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, federal and municipal, for the courtesies extended to the members of the Court. The Arbitrators and other gentlemen connected with the Court then exchanged farewells and separated.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—The decision of the Tribunal awarding damages to the United States, begins with a recital of the formal language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the names and titles of the arbitrators and agents of the Assembly at Geneva, the exchange of powers, the presentation of the cases, and continues verbatum as follows:

The Tribunal, having fully taken into consideration the treaty cases, counter cases, documents, evidence, arguments, and all communications made, and impartially and carefully examined the same, has arrived at the decision embodied in the present award:

Whereas, Having regard for the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty, the arbitrators are bound by the terms of the seventh article in deciding the matters submitted, to be governed by three rules therein specified, and by such principles of international law, not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine applicable to the case; and,

Whereas, The due diligence referred to in the first and third of said rules should be exercised by neutral Governments in exact proportions to the risks to which either belligerents may be exposed by failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality on their part; and,

Whereas, The circumstances out of which the facts of the subject matter of the present controversy arose, were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in the proclamation issued May 13, 1861; and,

Whereas, The effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of vessels are not done away with by any commission which the Government of belligerent Powers, benefited by the violation of neutrality may afterward grant, that vessel and the ultimate step by which the offense is completed cannot be admitted as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence; and,

Whereas, The privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but as founded on the principles of courtesy and mutual deference, and therefore can never be appealed for justification of acts done in violation of neutrality; and,

Whereas, The absence of previous knowledge cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations in a case in which a vessel carries its own condemnation; and,

Whereas, In order to take part to supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a base of operations, the necessary supplies must be connected with the special circumstances of time, person, and place; and,

Whereas, In respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, and her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels, dispatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations; and, notwithstanding the official representations of the agents of the United States during the construction of the said ship, omitted to take effective measures of prevention; and that the orders of detention which the Government did finally give, were issued so late that the executing of them was not practicable; and,

Whereas, After the escape of that vessel the measures taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect that they led to no result, and therefore cannot be considered a sufficient release of Great Britain from the responsibility incurred; and,

Whereas, Despite the violation of neutrality committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been in any and every port of British jurisdiction where she might have been found; and,

Whereas, The Government of England cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence, on a plea of insufficiency of legal means of action it possessed, four of the Arbitrators for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth, Lord Cockburn, for the reasons separately assigned by him, are of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the Treaty of Washington; and,

Whereas, In respect to the Florida, it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to prevent a violation of the Neutrality law; notwithstanding the representations of the agents of the United States to Her Majesty's Government, it failed to use due diligence to fulfill the duties of neutrality. It likewise results from the facts relating to the stay of the Areto at Nassau, to her issue thence, to her enlistment of men, and receipts of her supplies and armament, with the co-operation of a British vessel, the Prince Alfred, from Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British Colonial authorities; and,

Whereas, Notwithstanding the violation of the Neutrality law by Great Britain, committed by the Oreto, the same vessel later called the Florida, was on several occasions admitted into British ports; and,

Whereas, The judicial acquittal of the Oreto at Nassau cannot release Great Britain from the responsibility incurred under the principles of international law, nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain. For these reasons the Tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, is of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed, by an omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in the first, second and third rules established in article six of the Treaty of Washington; and,

Whereas, With respect to the Shenandoah, it results from the facts of the departure from London of the Sea King, and her transformation into a cruiser near Madeira, that the English Government is not chargeable with any failure down to that date in the diligence to fulfill the duties of neutrality; but whereas, it results from the facts that the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and especially the augmentation which England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force by enlistments at that port, that there was negligence on the part of the authorities at that place.

For these reasons the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that England has not failed, by any act of omission, to fulfill the duties prescribed by the three rules of the treaty, or by the principles of international law, in respect to the Shenandoah during that period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne; and by a majority of three to two votes the Tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed in her duties as prescribed by the second and third rules, in the case of the same vessel, from and after her entry into Hobson's Bay, and is therefore responsible for the acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, Feb. 18, 1865.

As relates to the Tuscaloosa, the Clarence, Tacony and Archer, tenders to the Alabama and Florida, the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that those accessories must follow the lot of the principals, and submitted the same decision.

As relates to the Retribution, the Tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion that England has not failed to fulfill her duties in the three rules.

So far as relates to the Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Tallahassee and Chickamauga, the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfill her duties prescribed in the three rules or by international law. It is of the opinion that the Sallie, Jeff. Davis, Music, Boston and Joy are excluded from consideration for want of evidence; and

Whereas, So far as relates to the particular matter of indemnity claimed by the United States, the costs of the pursuit of the cruizers are not in judgment before the Tribunal and properly distinguishable from the general expense of war. The Tribunal, therefore, is of opinion, three to two, that there is no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head; and,

Whereas, The prospective injuries cannot properly be made subject to compensation inasmuch as they depend in nature on future and uncertain contingencies, the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that there is no ground of award on this head; and,

Whereas, In order to arrive at an equitable compensation for damages sustained it is necessary to set aside all double claims for the same loss, and all claims for gross freight, so far as they may exceed the net freight; and,

Whereas, It is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and,

Whereas, In accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Washington, it is preferable to adopt as the form of adjudication a sum in gross, rather than to refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to a Board of Assessors provided by article 10 of the treaty, the Tribunal, using the authority conferred by article 7 of the treaty, by a majority of four voices, awards to the United States the sum of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to.

The considerations of the Tribunal were in conformity to the provisions contained in article 7 of the treaty, and in accordance with the terms of article 11 of the treaty. The Tribunal declares that all the claims referred to are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled; and it furthermore declares that each and every one of said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice or laid before the Tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred.

In testimony whereof the present decision and award have been made in duplicate, and signed by the Arbitrators who have given assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1872.

(Signed,) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
SCLOPIS,
STAEMPFLI,
ITAJUBA.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Preparations for the Great Convention at Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—Preparations for the great Convention of soldiers and sailors, which meets here day after to-morrow, have been made by the local Committees of this city on the most extensive scale and are nearly complete. The reception and entertainment of the guests has been provided for, and no matter how many thousands come, comfortable lodgings and food will be placed within the reach of all, at fair prices. This is speaking very strongly of the arrangements made by the people here, when it is taken into account that not less than 30,000 people are expected to arrive by special and regular trains to-morrow and Tuesday morning. This immense number is likely to be increased rather than diminished, if the information of delegations and numbers intending to come from almost or quite every State in the Union which has been received here, can be relied on. The arrivals up to this evening have been few, as special trains and rates for tickets have had the effect to concentrate the delegates on particular trains and bring them in all together.

Gen. W. S. Hillyer is here. He spoke at Altoona last evening to a large and enthusiastic audience. Gen. Woodford has been making some speeches on his way here through the State. He was at Lancaster on Friday night, at Lewiston last night, and will be at Altoona on Monday evening, arriving here on Tuesday morning. Delegations on special trains will come in to-morrow morning from Washington, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points East. Large delegations from the West will come in on Tuesday morning. From Ohio several thousand are expected. A delegation of fifty will come from San Francisco.

The Convention now promises to be one of the grandest ever held for any purpose in the United States. It is probable that Gen. Burnside will be made permanent President, his name being the only one prominently mentioned here yet for the position. The various delegations will meet at the consultation rooms at 9 A. M. on Tuesday morning, to select Chairmen of delegations, temporary and permanent Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the Convention, two members of the Committee on Permanent Organization and two members of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention opens at 10 o'clock at the Pittsburg Opera-house. There will be a song of welcome by the Welsh Union Glee Club and music by the Washington Marine Band and the Great Western Band of Pittsburg; then singing of the Star Spangled Banner by 200 ladies and gentlemen. The address of welcome will be delivered by Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, and prayer will be offered by Rev. William Preston, D. D., of St. Andrews' Church, after which the temporary organization will be effected and the Convention will adjourn till 3 o'clock P. M. When the Convention meets in the afternoon the permanent organization will be made, and the time till adjournment (about 5 o'clock) will be taken up with addresses. During the afternoon the John Brown song will be sung and the Convention will adjourn for the day by singing a doxology. The third day the Convention will reassemble at 10 o'clock and music and speeches will occupy a part of the session, and general business the remainder, and at the close of the morning session the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention will adjourn *sine die*.

In the afternoon a grand mass Convention of the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania is called to meet in Friendship Grove, which is expected to be a magnificent local demonstration. Gen. Negley is the Chief Marshal. A complete organization has been made to prevent confusion and insure a prompt and harmonious gathering. It is not definitely settled who will address this Mass-Convention, either Logan or Wade will address the soldiers and sailors on Wednesday evening.

The exercises of the two days will be fittingly closed with a grand torch-light review of all visiting delegations and music and fireworks. General Hartranft is to be commander-in-chief. There are to be six corps commanded by Logan, Harriman, Fairchilds, Dennison, Hawley, and Meredith, respectively; divisions are to be under command of Chipman, Leggett, Dudley, Sigel, Sargeant, Woodford, and others, there being eighteen divisions in all. It will certainly be a grand display.

Some of those anomalous Republicans who profess to be for Grant, Wilson and Buckalew are greatly alarmed lest Gen. Hartranft should get some recognition in the Convention other than that which he will properly receive as a soldier, and one of the principal actors in the battle whose anniversary the day is, and some members of the local committee have been charged with a design to exclude soldiers of Pennsylvania who might be for Buckalew, though supporting Grant and Wilson. This is a false cry at any rate. They are too few to be of any account in the contest. It is not intended that any reference shall be made in the Convention to Hartranft's candidacy. There seems now to be perfect harmony in the management of the preparations for the Convention to make it a purely national affair, worthy the national object for which it was called.

The Scenes of 1861 in Baltimore Repeated—Veterans on the War to Pittsburg Attacked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The rebellious spirit which animated the people of this city during the late war, and which was exhibited in positive acts of violence whenever they could be indulged in with impunity, was shown this evening to be as strong as ever. The Washington veterans, in passing through the city on the way to Pittsburg to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, were attacked, at 7 o'clock, by ruffians concealed behind railway-cars at the Calvert-street Depot.

The scenes of 1861 were repeated in their main features, and one soldier was seriously injured, having been struck by a brick, which smashed his face in a shocking manner. He was taken to a drug-store and his wounds dressed.

The brutal attack has created considerable excitement, but little hope is entertained that the police of this thoroughly Greeleyized city will make any effort to investigate the outrage. The city will undoubtedly go for Greeley, and the facts are intimately connected. Whatever has tended to revive the prospects of the "lost cause" has invariably resulted in outbursts of the old spirit of disloyalty and hatred of Union soldiers. The Pittsburg Convention of the defenders of the Union is looked upon by these unrepentant secessionists with the same hatred that burst on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in April, 1861, and the delegates to it who have to pass through this city, will do so at their peril, for the authorities secretly sympathize with the "blood-tubs" and "plugs," who are the active agents in these deeds of violence.

Departure of Veterans—Scenes at the Hotel and Railway Station—A Formidable Gathering.

The corridors and parlors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel presented a very animated appearance yesterday, the occasion being the gathering of the clans preparatory to taking their departure for the grand Convention of Veterans at Pittsburg on the 17th inst. Delegations were present from all the Eastern and other States, and many affecting and pleasing incidents occurred during the day, as the veterans met and recognised each other. There was a genuine and hearty clasping of hands over the recollection of the many bloody fields in which they had fought side by side at the call of their country, evidences of which many of them bore on their persons, in the scarred body and empty coat-sleeve. The old stories of bygone days were told once more, and the battles in which each had borne his part were fought over again, from the memorable day on which the flag was fired on at Sumter until the day that Lee surrendered his sword to Grant at Appomatox. The relation of the soul-stirring events of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and Spottsylvania by the chief participants in their hardships and triumphs was indeed calculated to inspire the hearts of even the most apathetic with burning patriotism, and it is not to be wondered at that the deeds of the great hero of those victories, Gen. Grant, evoked an expression of enthusiasm in his behalf, which left no doubt of the feeling of the masses of the veterans in the Union toward him. Taking into consideration the vast number of veterans represented by the delegates on their way to Pittsburg, it would be an agreeable exercise to find out where there are any soldiers left to form the Soldiers' Convention, which the soreheads try to make people believe is about to be called. The delegates all bring cheering accounts of the increasing popularity of the Grant and Wilson ticket in the different States, and the daily accession of Democrats dissatisfied with the Baltimore nominees, as well as the utter want of enthusiasm or vitality in the cause of Greeley. On Saturday the delegations began to arrive, and continued to arrive all day yesterday. They were assigned rooms in different parts of the hotel, and the head-quarters of the National Republican Executive Committee were used as a kind of rendezvous, where the strangers sought information in connection with the business of the Convention. Col. L. E. Dudley, the guiding spirit of the movement, to whom too much praise cannot be given for his exertions in perfecting arrangements, had to leave for Jersey City early in the afternoon to look after some business in connection with the departure of the delegates, but was ably represented by Col. E. R. Goodrich, who received the different delegations and imparted to them the information desired. Hon. M. E. Chandler and Mr. Glidden were also present, and courteously received the veterans. Among the States represented at the Fifth-avenue, yesterday, were New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey and Maine. At least 40,000 veterans will be present at Pittsburg, and it will, in point of numbers and unanimity, unquestionably be one of the most important and influential conventions ever assembled.

The depot at Jersey City presented a lively spectacle last evening on the departure of the veterans. Large numbers of the excursionists preferred a journey in the sleeping cars, and the three cars originally engaged were increased in number to seven to satisfy the demand. In consequence of this altered arrangement, three of the c

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 14.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 W. Un. Tel...b c. 71¾ | 100 H. & St. Jos..b. c. 34⅞
100 do.....b3. 71¾ | 100 Pacific Mail b.c.s3. 71
200 do.....c. 71 | 500 do.....s3. 71½
100 do.....c. 71 | 100 do.....71
400 do.....71 | 100 do.....71¼
100 do.....b3. 71¾ | 200 L. Shore & Mich. So...b. c.....s3. 89
100 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. 95¾ | 500 do.....89
500 do.....99¼ | 700 do.....89¼
900 do.....99¾ | 900 do.....88⅞
100 do.....s3. 99¾ | 600 do.....89
200 Erie Railroad.... 50¾ | 100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 73¾
1000 do..bet. cash. 50¾ | 1100 do.....73¾
100 do.....s30. 47⅛ | 600 Del., L. West. R..100⅝
200 do.....50⅝ | 10 do.....101
100 do.....c. 50¾ | 600 Union Pac. R.b.c. 37⅞
300 do.....50⅝ | 500 do.....37⅜
800 do.....50⅝ | 200 do.....s3. 37⅝
100 do.....c. 51 | 200 do.....s3. 37⅜
200 do.....50¾ | C. C. & I. C.b. c. 37⅜
600 do.....50⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 37½
200 do.....c. 51 | 300 do.....37⅜
200 do.....51 | 800 do.....37⅜
600 do.....51 | 200 do.....37⅜
800 do.....51⅛ | 400 do.....37⅝
100 do.....51⅜ |

MONDAY, Sept. 16—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans..		$2,989,700
Decrease in Specie..		664,100
Decrease in other Legal Tenders..		962,900
Decrease in Deposits..		4,070,200
Increase in Circulation..		26,500
	Sept. 16, '71.	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. 7, '72.
National Capital..	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital..	15,244,600	15,532,200	15,582,200
Total..	$88,425,600	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans..	312,668,000	284,650,300	287,640,000
Gold and Gold Notes.	40,228,400	12,757,200	13,451,300
Other Legal Tenders.	45,105,000	43,061,300	44,061,500
Deposits..	246,896,700	208,546,000	213,616,200
Circulation..	29,289,700	27,626,400	27,527,900
In Sub-Treasury..	75,778,700	66,663,751	67,644,546

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 7, '72.	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. 16, '71.
Deposits..	$213,616,200	$208,546,000	$246,896,700
Circulation..	27,527,900	27,626,400	29,289,700
Total..	$241,149,100	$237,172,400	$276,186,400
Required 25 ₱ ct..	$60,287,275	$59,293,100	$69,046,600
Actual basis..	62,519,800	60 892,800	74,050.100
Excess..	$2,232,525	$1,599,700	$5,003,500
Rate of money..	4@6 ₱ ct.	4@6 ₱ ct.	4@6 ₱ ct.

Although the present Bank return further reduces the Lawful Money surplus, it is less unfavorable than was apprehended from the Customs demand for Gold during the week and the reported demand for Currency from the Country. The loss of both is only about a million and a half of dollars from last Monday. It is intimated that one of the late *Bull* party in the Gold Room restored a considerable sum of Gold Certificates to Bank, after closing out his speculation, but of this we have only rumor to go by. In regard to Greenbacks, there is good reason to believe that smaller sums have gone to the Country than the sharp demand for Money in the interior markets would seem to require. The probability is that the Country Bank balances in New-York are pretty closely drawn down. The general Deposit line is now $37,350,000 less than this time last September, with a larger business doing in Mercantile circles, and the prospects of a larger movement in Produce from the West. Most of this difference in Deposits is believed to be due to the smaller Country Bank balances. In the same period the New-York Banks have parted with $15,716,000 Greenback Notes and Certificates, and the Treasury has redeemed altogether $21,000,000 Greenback Certificates in return for additional Bank Note Circulation authorized within the year. This exchange, while practically a contraction upon the New-York Banks, has given $16,913,000 Bank-note Circulation to the South and West, where it is retained, together with most, if not all, the old Bank Notes and Greenbacks previously held in that quarter. And if the demand for more Currency should come from the Money markets of the interior, it is doubtful whether they have the present ability to draw it from the New-York Banks. The relative Circulation of the Banks and Treasury, as on the 16th September last year and this, is as follows:

	September, 1871.	September, 1872.
Greenback Notes..	$356 0 0,000	$356,000,000
Greenback Certificates..	28,800,000	7,800 000
National Bank Notes..	322,489,000	339,402,000
Total..	$707,289,000	$703,202,000
Gold Notes of Treasury..	15,848,000	27,583,000

The Wall-street market for Money is kept below the legal rate of 7 ₱ cent. by the free employment of Foreign credits and balances on temporary loan to the Brokers. The mercantile demand is fully up to the legal rate, and there is a demand for discounts on good paper and for advances on new Railroad undertakings outside of Bank that places the Street rates on time engagements from 1 to 8 ₱ cent. per annum above the legal rate.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $8,086,094, against $7,566,089 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,909,999, against $4,403,807 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $336,316, against $521,701 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,568,107.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January..	$35,637,174	Aug. 3..	$7,378,540
February..	36,604,442	Aug. 10..	9,254,068
March..	38,927,070	Aug. 17..	10,139,106
April..	46,386,319	Aug. 24..	9,162,526
May..	42,483,217	Aug. 31..	11,092,928
June..	39,699,528	Sept. 7..	8,569,052
July..	34,054,331	Sept. 14..	8,086,094
Total since Jan. 1..			$332,243,305
Same time last year..			286,252,119
Increase since last year..			$45,991,186

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January..	$18,981,004	Aug. 7..	$5,278,242
February..	17,915,038	Aug. 14..	4,967,118
March..	16,639,619	Aug. 21..	3,906,951
April..	19,239,784	Aug. 28..	4,585,445
May..	15,589,947	Sept. 4..	4,460,670
June..	20,691,565	Sept. 11..	4,909,999
July..	20,050,388		
Total since Jan. 1..			$154,710,696
Same time last year..			164,302,642
Decrease since Jan. 1..			$9,591,946
Gold, Sept. 14, 18-2..			113⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, Sept. 16, 1871..			114 ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January..	$1,540,362	Aug. 3..	$1,653,289
February..	2,713,657	Aug. 10..	377,320
March..	2,713,604	Aug. 17..	582,185
April..	4,490,718	Aug. 24..	374,190
May..	14,850,538	Aug. 31..	367,539
June..	1,598,202	Sept. 7..	374,432
July..	17,248,588	Sept. 14..	336,216
Total since Jan. 1..			$58,319,865
Same time last year..			56,642,503
Increase since Jan. 1..			$1,676,362

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United State Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January..	$13,698,426	January..	$15,184,590
February..	14,941,959	February..	2,582,182
March..	14,938,976	March..	3,894,594
April..	16,219,276	April..	883,266
May..	11,736,594	May..	12,077,882
June..	7,463,484	June..	2,303,835
July..	7,983,316	July..	16,951,456
August..	19,963,758	August..	3,675,998
Sept. 7..	3,665,746	Sept. 7..	962,528
Sept. 14..	3,568,107	Sept. 14..	881,122
Total, 1872..	$111,149,649	Total, 1872..	$68,709,832
Total, 1871..	115,012,560	Total, 1871..	64,844,648

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS WEEK.

	Sept. 16, '71.
American Gold..	112⅞@113⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	114@114⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	112⅝@113⅛	114⅜
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents..	110⅝@110⅞	....
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents..	100⅛@99⅝	102¼
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents..	88⅛@87⅞@87⅞	91⅛
N. Y. Central..	100⅛@99⅛@99⅞	94½xd.
Rock Island..	110⅛@110⅝	109⅝
North-west Common..	73⅛@74⅛@72⅝@73⅝	69¼
North-west Preferred..	90@90⅛	90⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..	43¼@44⅛@43⅝	43⅛
St. Paul Common..	56⅛@55⅝	62
St. Paul Preferred..	76@78	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash..	72@71	63⅛
Union Pacific..	36⅛@35⅞@38⅛	29⅛
Erie..	48⅝@47@48@51⅛	31
Western Telegraph..	71⅛@71⅛	67
Pacific Mail..	67⅛@70⅛@71⅝	54⅛
Lake Shore..	89⅛@87⅛@89⅛	*110⅜

* Including Scrip since divided.

The Stock Exchange advanced during the week on most of the New-York and Western Roads, and was held firm on Pacific Mail and Union Telegraph, although Pacific was heavily sold on the accident to the steamer America in the East, and the Telegraph appeared to be without present special support. In regard to the Railroad Stocks, the belief gains ground that a pretty heavy *Short* interest, accumulated during the dull hot Summer, which has been increased, since the return of many of the operators to town, by the boldness of the sales of Erie, Union Pacific, North-west, and other Stocks, on the calculation of a serious decline on "tight Money," and the recurring "bad Bank Statements." The consequence is that such calculations seem to have defeated themselves. The bearish transactions in certain Stocks have induced counter operations from the bullish interest in the Street, assisted by a moderate and rather increasing measure of outside buying; and while the Money market and Bank movement really appear somewhat dubious for the future, and the continued cheap rates of Money to the Brokers are made to hang upon Foreign rather than Domestic influences, the relative supply of the stocks operated in is less than the means of carrying them. So we had a sharp corner in Erie Stock for Cash delivery last week, and a rise of 4 ₱ cent. in price, and preparations are developing for a like turn in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central—all believed to have been heavily oversold of late. Such examples are not ordinarily without their following, and other Stocks may be quietly taken hold of and rapidly advanced in the face of threatened tight Money.

The Public Funds have followed up the advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in Gold and are quoted, on the 5-20s used in Foreign markets, higher than Saturday week.

The Railway Bonds gave way on Union and Central Pacifics, and were dull on most of the new issues. But at the close the Pacifics were on the recovery, and fresh interest to the new mortgages is imparted by the advertised sealed proposals of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch to close out the remainder of the Chesapeake and Ohio First Mortgage of fifteen millions (about $2,900,000 in amount) to the best bidders, without limit as to price. The result will test the disposition of buyers for this class of Bonds as well on speculation at home and for Foreign markets as for investment. We believe there is no question that the sealed offers will be largely in excess of the amount to be awarded, and that the best prices will be accepted by the Bankers of the Road, under peremptory instructions from the Company to close out the loan.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF FISK AND HATCH, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1872.

By direction of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, we offer for proposals all the remaining balance of their FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, now amounting to $2,923,700. Proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., and will be received up to and including Monday, the 16th inst., the Directors reserving the right to reject any proposals which may not be for the interests of the Company to accept. The five per cent. deposit will be applied toward the payment, in case of accepted bids, and returned to those whose proposals are not accepted.

The President of the Company, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, is well known as the Vice-President of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the same energy displayed in the management of that corporation, and to which its remarkable success is so largely due, is being put forth in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The Board of Directors is composed of probably as strong and able men as were ever associated together to carry out a great enterprise

Among them are the following well-known New-York Merchants:

Messrs. A. A. LOW, WM. H. ASPINWALL,
JONAS G. CLARK, DAVID STEWART,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.

This road will extend from Richmond to the heart of the great West, at a point on the Ohio River, 313 miles below Pittsburg, where it will at once connect with 13,000 miles of river navigation, and soon by connecting roads with the whole great system of Western railroads, thus giving a short, direct and easy-grade outlet to the millions of people and inexhaustible products of the West to the Atlantic coast, and in return furnishing them with the manufactures of the East, and cheap coal and cheap iron from along the line of the road. Its traffic must be immense. It will cost, fully equipped, upward of $30,000,006. Of the whole length of the line, 427 miles, at this date 366 miles are completed; the grading is nearly done on the remainder, the iron is being rapidly laid, and during November next, it is expected trains will run through to the Ohio River.

The western end, 200 miles, will be nearly all laid with steel rails; the bridging all iron, and the masonry first class in every respect.

The total amount of these bonds is $15,000,000. The amount sold by us from the date of bringing out the loan is $14,489,600.

The amount now offered by us is made up as follows:

Unsold balance of loan as above..	$510,400
Repurchased and received in exchange for debenture bonds of the Company.	2,413,300
Leaving balance subject to proposals..	$2,923,700

Should the proposals exceed this amount, a proper award among the accepted proposals will be made. An opportunity for savings banks, insurance companies, estates and investors to get so good a bond on a great road, at a moderate price, is rarely offered.

The bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000; either coupon or registered; interest payable May and November, both principal and interest payable in New-York City in United States gold coin. The accrued interest from May 1 will be added to all accepted proposals.

Proposals should be addressed to

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents,
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington,
Financial Agents N. P. R. R.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered, thirty years to run. Interest at eight per cent., payable February and August. Interest and principal payable in gold. Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency. For sale by

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks..	15	Spirits Turp., bbls..	960
Bees-wax, pks..	2	Resin, bbls..	6,105
Cotton, bales..	941	Oil-cake, pks..	4,279
Copper, bbls..	70	Pig-iron, tons..	202
Dried Fruits, pks..	7	Beef, pks..	12
Eggs, bbls..	739	Cut-meats, pks..	187
Flour, bbls..	9,058	Grease, pks..	152
Wheat, bushels..	49,100	Tobacco, pks..	257
Corn, bushels..	391,919	Butter, pks..	2,654
Oats, bushels..	37,350	Cheese, pks..	4,980
Malt, bushels..	770	Tallow, pks..	41
Flax-seed, bags..	371	Lumber, m'd. bbls..	4
Beans, bbls..	63	Spelter, pieces..	352
Meal, bbls..	1,215	Starch, pks..	1,455
Hides, No..	225	Tobacco, hhds..	253
Hams, bales..	3	Tobacco, pkgs..	257
Hops, bales..	186	Whisky, bbls..	424
Leather, sides..	8,388	Wool, bales..	255

COFFEE—Has been very dull, today, on the basis of former figures.

PORK—Has been quiet for early delivery, at irregular prices. Ordinary to Low Middling being unchanged: Middling reduced ¼c., Good Middling ¼c. Cottons on wharf and to arrive are sold at ⅜c.@½c. less than quotations. Sales 1,414 bales, (of which 100 bales are to arrive,) including 439 bales to shippers and 675 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been no different any material alteration in values. Sales, 13,300 bales, (3,300 bales last evening and 10,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 19 7-16c.; October at 18⅞c.; November at 19 3-16c.; December at 19 1-16c.; January at 19 3-16c.; February at 19¾c., and March at 20¼c. The receipts at this port today were 941 bales, including 872 bales from Savannah, and 69 bales per rail. The averages of yesterday's and today's delivered, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: September, 19.39c.; October, 18.83c.; November, 18.78c.; December, 18.8 c.; January, 19.21c.; February, 19.31c.; March, 20.30c. The exports of Cotton from this port have been 4,629 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O. Texas.
Ordinary..	16¾	16¾	16¾
Good Ordinary..	19¾	19¾	19¾
Low Middling..	20¼	20¼	20¼
Middling..	21	21¼	21¼
Good Middling..	22¼	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement in State and Western Flour, at a further rise of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., chiefly on lower grades, which have been in most request. Sales have been made since our last of 16,800 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@ $6 40; fancy to very good Ohio at $6 45@$7 75; very good to fancy at $7 75@$8 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7 15@$7 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extra Western and Genesee mixes. Included in the sales were 4,500 bbls. City Mills Extras at $7 65@$7 75, chiefly at $7 65 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in fair request and quoted firmer. Sales have been chiefly of mixed to lower grades, which have been in most request. Sales have been made since our last of 16,800 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@ $6 40; fancy to very good Ohio at $6 45@$7 75; very good to fancy at $7 75@$8 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7 15@$7 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extra Western and Genesee mixes. Included in the sales were 4,500 bbls. City Mills Extras at $7 65@$7 75, chiefly at $7 65 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in fair request and quoted firmer. Sales have been chiefly of mixed to lower grades, which have been in most request. Sales have been made since our last of 1,240 bbls. at $5 65@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 20@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been scarce and wanted, firm at from $5 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been in good demand at $3 40@$3 75 for Yellow and White Western; $3 55@3 70 for Jersey, and $3 90@4 for Brandywine; the reported sales reach 500 bbls. The week's exports of Flour have been 9,586 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed, chiefly by more liberal offerings, especially to arrive, while the demand has been on a restricted scale, for both shipment and home use, and values have declined 2@3c. per bushel, closing heavily. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been in light stock and quoted stronger, with a lively inquiry noted, mostly for milling. White Wheat also ruled scarce and wanted at higher rates for choice samples. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 77,000 bushels at $1 60 for choice new No. 2 Spring, $1 57@$1 58, closing weak at $1 57 for straight new; 2 Chicago do., afloat, with $1 55 as the asking rate for October delivery at the close; $1 5@$1 54 for new No. 3 and Nos. 2 and 3 unlicensed Spring, afloat; $1 52@$1 70 for inferior to choice Red Western; $1 70@$1 75 for good to prime Amber do., the latter rate for about 8,000 bushels, from store; $1 80@$2 01 for White Western, chiefly at $2@$2 01 for the best samples of Michigan, from store. Corn has been more active and firm, to close a shade higher. The offerings of prime stock have been less urgent. Shippers and home buyers have been purchasing freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 320,000 bushels at 68c.@69¾c., closing at 63¾c., for prime sailing-vessel grades, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for fancy do.; 61c.@63¼c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 64½c.@65c. for Yellow Western; 66c.@66c. for White Western; 59c.@61c. for damaged Mixed Western, in lots, and 78c.@80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel.—Rye and Barley unchanged.—Of Barley-malt, 2,000 bushels sold at $1 15@$1 15: market steady.—New Black, new Mixed, and poor to fair White Oats have been offered and purchased moderately at about previous prices. The better qualities of White, new and old, have been in demand and wanted. Prime old Mixed Western have not been offered to any considerable extent and have been inactive at about former quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 470,000 bushels, chiefly old Mixed Western, afloat, with holders asking more; 45c. for do. do. in store; 47c.@52c. for old White Western, from store, track and afloat; 42c.@43c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western; 40c.@43½c. for inferior to good new Black and Dark Mixed; 44c.@46c. for ordinary to fair new White Western, and 52c.@54c. for prime to choice old White State. The week's exports of Grain embrace 400,260 bushels Wheat and 317,074 bushels Corn.

HIDES—There has been a good inquiry noted for stock, since our last, as generally firm and, in some instances, rather better prices. The week's receipts have been 56,641 Hides; sales, 47,458 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 2,277 Dry Buenos, 25 lbs., at 24½c.; 3,700 Dry Montevideo, 20½@ 22 lbs., at 24½c.@24¾c.; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, selected, 1,016 Dry Montevideo, seconds, 22 lbs., part at 22c., gold, as they run; 10,200 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., part at 25c.; 2,850 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Grande Kips, 10@12 lbs., at 25c.@27c., gold, to arrive, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., at 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry California Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs., at 21c.; 1,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 17@20 lbs., at 18c@20c., 1,800 Dry Matamoras, 20@24 lbs., at 20c., gold, as they run; 350 Dry-salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., at 19c.; 2,300 Dry Mexican, 20@24 lbs., at 21¾c.; 350 Dry Mexican Kips, 10@12 lbs., at 24½c., currency, as they run; 550 Dry Port-au-Platt, 16 lbs.; 100 Dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs.; 200 Dry Para, 18 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs., at 19½c.@20c.; 500 Dry Kansas, 29 lbs., at 21c., currency, as they run; 3,190 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 51 lbs., at 13½c., gold, selected; 1,800 Wet-salted Texas, 40@60 lbs., at 12¾c.@13½c., currency, as they run; 600 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs.; 325 Western Slaughter, 48 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 City, 60@70 lbs., at 12¾c. currency.

The stock on hand is 279,200 Hides and 2,320 hides, (same time last year 143,600 Hides and 1,275 hides,) as follows: 121,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 72,400 Dry Montevideo, &c., 49,000 Dry Rio Grande, 9,500 Dry Orinoco, 800 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,800 Dry Sierra Leone, (African,) 3,500 Dry California, 1,500 Dry Jacmel and Savanilla, 7,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,500 Dry Salted and Texas and Southern, 1,450 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 864 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—The free purchases for manufacturing and for export have reduced the available stock, particularly of Hemlock, the offerings of which are now less urgent, consisting largely of middle weights, at firm prices. Union Crop in better supply and quiet at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and lower, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $4, subsequently resold at $4 10, closing with $4 15 as the current quotation; Common to Good Strained, $3 55@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar. Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 417 bbls. in lots, at 58c.@59c., closing firmly at 59c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull throughout, today, with values quoted nominally as in our last, including Crude, in bulk, here, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; Refined, here, at 24¾c.@24¾c., and at Philadelphia 23¾c.

PROVISIONS—New Pork has been more active, the demand having been brisker for trade purposes and for shipment, the latter mainly for Prime Mess, at somewhat steadier prices. Sales have been reported of 3,600 bbls., in lots, at $14 00@$14 20 for round and job lots of new Western Mess; $13 25 for old do.; $12@ $12 50 for new Prime Mess, (of which 2,250 bbls. changed hands,) chiefly at $12 25, and now held high-er; $11@$11 50 for Prime and for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, the demand has been fair as to stronger rates, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $14, and 250 bbls. do., seller October, at $14 05 ₱ bbl.—City-dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.—Cut-meats have been quiet but steady, with dry-salted and pickled Hams ranging from 13c.@14c.; Shoulders at 6¾c.@8c., and Bellies at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Sales equal to 130 pks.—Bacon has been in less demand and quoted less firm, with more liberal offering of stock noted. Sales, 50 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 9c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, December, at 8½c., and 600 boxes do., January and February, at 8½c.—Lard has been steady, but generally quiet, the main feature of the business having been the purchase of 700 tcs. choice Steam, for export, at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 970 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9¼@9¾c. for good to strictly prime old Western Steam; 9½c.@9¾c. for choice Western Steam and Kettle-rendered; 9c. for new Western Steam; 9c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited at unchanged prices, with prime Western Steam, seller September, quoted at 9.16c.—Beef products have been without material changes as to values, on a limited business; choice stock scarce.—Butter and Cheese quoted about steady, with a moderate call noted for stock.—The week's exports include 720 pks. Pork, 1,350 lbs. Lard, 3,200 boxes Bacon, 1,585 pks. Beef, 1,188 pks. Butter, and 41,802 boxes Cheese.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and in request, with scant supplies available. Sales, 12,000 lbs. Stsal, 3,000 lbs. Pears, and 3,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts, 43 bales Stsal, and 6 bales Texas. Goat have been more freely offered and purchased at easier prices. Sales, 230 bales Mexican and 80 bales Curacoa, and at auction 60 bales Mexican, 42 bales Capes, and 13 bales Calcutta were sold. Receipts have been 20 bales from Calcutta, 19 bales from Vera Cruz, and 280 bales Mexican via New-Orleans.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active at very firm prices, refiners purchasing with comparative freedom. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,578 hhds. and 1,050 boxes, including 1,444 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¼c.@9¾c., chiefly Molasses sorts, and 134 hhds. at the inside rate; 434 hhds. and 400 boxes very inferior to scant good refining do. at 8c.@9¼c., and 650 boxes Centrifugal at 10¼c. ₱ lb., refined in good demand and steady. Quotations as in our last.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in light demand at about former figures; sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¼c.@9¼c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ lb. Stearine has been more active and quoted firm; 1,000 tcs. sold, for forward delivery, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 92¼c.@93c. ₱ gallon, showing a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—The general movement in the berth line has been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by the firmer views of owners. Grain and Provision room has been in fair demand. The charter-market business has been moderate, with the main call for Grain vessels, rates on which have been quoted higher.—For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been by steam, 10,000 bush. Grain on private terms, with 10¼c.@13½c. named as the nominal quotations; 470 bbls. Apples and 6,000 staves, on private terms.—For London, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 200 bales Wool at 3½c.; 15 tons Leather at 50s.—For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain, at 10d. for Corn, and 10½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 10 tons Tallow at 35s.—For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 663 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d.; another, 317 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., same rate; a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do., at 8s. 6d.; a British brig, 179 tons, with about 1,200 quarters do., at 8s. 6d.—For Antwerp, 12 cases of Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.—For Hamburg, 160 tcs. Lard, and 100 bbls. Tallow, at 40s.—For Bremen, by steam, 6,300 bushels Rye, 550 tcs. Lard, 150 tcs. Beef, 1,530 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,400 pkgs. Merchandise, at full rates.—For Gibraltar and orders, a French brig, 333 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases of Petroleum, on the basis of 30c. to the Mediterranean, and 35c. to the Adriatic.—For Porto Rico, a brig, 2,280 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, on private terms.—For Barbados, a brig, 3,000 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, at 55c. ₱ bbl.—For Fernambuco and Bahia, a British bark, hence, with equal to 3,500 bbls. Flour, reported at about $1 35 ₱ bbl.—For the West Indies, an American bark, 400 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.—For Bucksville, at $15.—For New York, a schooner, with 160,000 feet Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $12 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and lower, for cash; No. 2 Spring, $1 25, dull and nominal; nothing doing for future delivery; closed sellers, $1 20¾ for September; $1 17⅜ for October; No. 1 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 15. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 35c. bid for Regular; 36¼c. for fresh, cash; 35c. for September; 35½c. for October. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 at 24⅞c.@25c.; Rejected, 20¾c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 57c. Barley steady at 67c. Provisions quiet and unchanged, nothing doing. Whisky steady at 88c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 203,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 37,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 410,000 bushels Corn, 99,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Cattle—Receipts, 1,451 head; choice Cattle in fair demand and firm; quotations unchanged; choice at $6@$6 50. A few lots second class, averaging 12 cwt. and over, brought $5@$5 65; Butchers' Stock, $3 25@ $4 50. Shipments, 1,037. Hogs—Receipts, 6,030; market dull and lower; sales at $4 @$4 90 for Light; $5@5 10 for Heavy. Shipments, 5,705. Sheep—Receipts, 459 head; market quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Flour steady; sales, 700 bbls., at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $18 for White Winter $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 65; 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, $1 95. Corn steady; sales, 4,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted and $1 40 for Unbolted ₱ bbl. Millfeed nearly nominal, $18 ₱ ton. Shorts, $20; Middlings, $22, ₱ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7¾c.; to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—15,500 bushels Wheat, 6,800 bushels Barley, 2,534,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—8,500 bushels Wheat, 6,400 bushels Corn, 1,279,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 50@$7 85. Wheat dull and drooping; Red, $1 40@$1 45; White, $1 55@$1 65. Corn quiet and unchanged; 45c. Rye steady; New, 68c.@72c. Oats steady; old, 34c.@40c.; new, 27c.@35

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WISHES some position in a family; is willing, and quick to learn; will go for very moderate wages; a steady place and kind mistress, she will prove good. Apply at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, NOT long over, but who has considerable knowledge of house-work, wants some place, either in a private family or boarding-house; she will be found reliable and willing. Apply at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A GREEN GIRL WANTS A PLACE where her mistress would be willing to show her; she will go for moderate wages and not leave immediately after learning. Apply at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; thoroughly competent in that position. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse for growing children; also willing to wait on the table; good City recommendation. Apply at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing, or would do house-work for a small private family. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate, and is also a good hand-sewer; good references; no objection to the country. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or city; have been best of references. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWER.—A young woman, with the best of City reference, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress for a private family only; is obliging, &c. Apply for S. V., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; fully competent, and good references can be furnished. Apply at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT young woman, with two years' City reference, desires a situation in a private family or boarding-house as chamber-maid; she is thoroughly competent and not afraid of work. Apply at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman, with excellent City references, tidy, capable, obliging, and not fond of changing. Apply for T. C., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; excellent baker; would assist in the coarse washing; best City reference; City preferred. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in a small private family as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference. Can be seen at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds meats, poultry, game, boning, larding, pastry, dessert-c of all kinds, jellies, good bread and biscuit maker; best reference. Call at office No. 109 West 34th-st.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT MIDDLEaged woman as first-rate cook; makes good soups, desserts, bread, cake, biscuit, &c.; understands game, fish and chickens; good City reference; will assist in washing, if required. Apply for R. T., at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; is neat, careful and reliable; best City reference. Call at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—PROTESTants; two young women from Canada, with good City reference; one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do the chamber-work and waiting. Apply for F. and W. O., at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; a most respectable young woman. Call at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—FOR THE country; two women—one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or one as laundress and chamber-maid, the other nurse or waitress; best of references can be given. Apply for R. M. and B. S., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—IN A RESTAURANT, HOTEL OR boarding-house, by a competent woman: a good, steady place for the Winter sought for more than high wages. Apply for F. M., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

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NURSES, WAITRESSES,
HOUSE-WORKERS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, &c.
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HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG YOUNG woman, not long from the old country, has worked the past Summer in the Gregory House at Lake Mahopac, wishes some position in a family: is honest, sober and willing. Apply for A. V., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer: is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE, tidy girl, not long from the country, to do house-work; will be found willing and obliging. Any objection to a boarding-house. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do upstairs work and fine washing, or down-stairs work, in a small private family; best of reference. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble competent girl, to take care of children and assist with chamber-work: best City reference. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A SOUTHERN LADY of intelligence and refinement, having become reduced, wishes some honorable employment, not menial, such as governess, matron or house-keeper; will go to any part of the country. Apply for A. B., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WORKING HOUSEkeeper, who is competent to manage servants and take charge of any large establishment, desires an engagement; unexceptionable references can be given. Apply for M. A., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADIES' MAID.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant young woman, who is a thorough ladies' maid and seamstress, desires an engagement; she is competent, genteel and companionable. Apply for R. G., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS — CHAMBER-MAID.—Two girls to go together, one as laundress, other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference; country preferred. Can be seen at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; does up fine linens, laces, puffing, French finishing, &c., in the best manner; City reference; will, if necessary, assist in chamber-work. Apply at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—A SMALL girl, about thirteen years of age, desires a situation to see to children or to do light house-work; is neat, good disposition and active. Apply for N. D., at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, situation as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the charge of young or growing children, or would take a waiter's situation; has filled each capacity and given good satisfaction; best reference. Call at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, a nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; experienced nurse; good seamstress; good references. Call at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress, either by the week or month; can do most kinds of sewing, trimming, dress-making, &c., or would do light chamber-work; has City reference. Apply at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; is expert at making all kinds of children's clothing and ladies' under-wear. Call at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND thoroughly-respectable young woman, a situation as waitress; can take full charge of silver, getting up salads in every style; best testimonials; City or country. Call at office No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND highly-respectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; testimonials unexceptionable; would go in the country; can take full charge of silver, getting up salads, side dishes &c. Call at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very respectable and tidy young girl; understands her duty perfectly; is very obliging; has the highest recommendations. Can be seen at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who has lived the last five years in the Grand Hotel, desires a situation as waitress or chamber-maid; is perfectly competent for either capacity; good reference. Apply for E. N., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS by situation, can be recommended for either a private family or boarding-house; is capable of taking the place of a man; was head waitress during the past season in a large Summer house. Apply for B. S., at office, No. 109 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a tidy and highly respectable young woman; reference speaks of her in the highest praise as honest, trustworthy and obliging. Can be seen at office, No. 109 West 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS

Returning to the City wanting good German, French, English, Irish and American help, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., (near 43d-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work, waiters, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., will be found a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, viz.: cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses; also, waiters and coachmen, &c.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG GIRL DEsires a position as book-keeper in a store or restaurant; satisfactory references. Address last employer, J. G., No. 24 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; can care children if required; has good City references from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, active young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist in the washing; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 338 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBERmaid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GIRL WANTS A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; can give two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST COMPEtent chamber-maid; is clean, tidy and very careful; wants a situation in a private family; can give the best City recommendations. Call at No. 621 6th-av., office, near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and to do embroidery or fine washing; two years' excellent City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION AS chamber-maid by a very respectable English Protestant girl. Apply at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation by a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 40th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A young girl as child's nurse. Can be seen at her last place, No. 346 Lexington-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COLORED HELP

For every capacity; first-class cook, plain, laundresses, chamber-maids, waiteresses, waitermen, coachman, will be found at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th av., constantly on hand. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Prop.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with best of City references, as cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required: understands her business in all branches; will give first-class City references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—TWO SUPErior Swedish girls, speaking English, would like situations, together or separate, in City or country; one as first-class cook and laundress, the other as waitress or chamber-maid. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan and excellent cook; can do French, English and other cooking; meats, game, soups, bone, lard, side-dishes of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Situations wanted by two neat, highly respectable and tidy girls; each competent to fill their situations to entire satisfaction; will do the entire work of a small family; testimonials good. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; will give first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman, as cook: understands meats, soups, game and pastry thoroughly; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook: understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, &c.; good bread and biscuit maker; a most respectable young woman. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all sorts of cooking; soups, meats, game, poultry, boning, larding, jellies, cream, all kinds of pastry; is a good baker, bread, biscuits, cake, &c. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., office.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; willing to do the washing in a small private family: best reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 19th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook: understands meats, soups, game and pastry, boning and larding; best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family, or in a boarding-house: speaks French; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

EMPLOYERS
CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH
FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
NO. 437 6TH-AV.,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.
Families, Hotels and Others Supplied with First-class Help.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants, male and female, to fill any capacity, should call at SIMMS' Servants' Institute, No. 542 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, where she can have a little girl with her, seven years old; City reference; best of reference. Call for four days. Mrs. J. MASSIE, No. 207 East 52d-st.

HOUSE-KEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as housekeeper, or chamber-maid and waitress; will give best of references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Situation as housekeeper or governess; best references given. Address J. E. H., Box 172 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WOMAN AS house-worker or plain cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references from former employers. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young (Scotch Protestant) woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressing hair, cutting, fitting, and is a competent seamstress; has the very best of references from present employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT English lady's maid, a situation as such in a good private family; is a good hair-dresser, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has City testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., (36th-st.,) German Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl who understands cutting and fitting; is a very tasteful hair-dresser; is very gentle and respectable. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., (36th-st.,) German Office.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH MAID, speaking Spanish; no objection to travel to Cuba, or elsewhere; very competent. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS—OR CHAMBER-MAID AND fine washing situation wanted, by a neat, tidy and competent young woman; is a neat, thorough chamber-maid and experienced laundress; reference unexceptionable, speaks of her as honest, sober and industrious. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French finishing, down to the muslins, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as a very superior laundress; understands all kinds fineries, French finishing, &c.; has best City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 45th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French finishing, box-plaiting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; linens done in superior style; seventy-five cents per dozen; orders by mail receive prompt attention. Call at No. 156 West 52d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress would do washing for a few gentlemen at her own residence; best City references. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS laundress; understands French finishing and every branch of her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 443 3d-av., furniture-store.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; understands finishing and fineries. Call at No 295 8th-av., crockery store.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman solicits washing to do for ladies and gentlemen. Apply at No. 201 West 20th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; finishing, polishing, &c.; reference from best families. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress; can finish, polish, &c.; has first-class reference from former employers. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LET THE FAMILIES NOT BE LED AStray, as we never had another branch but the old and reliable one, No. 405 5th-av., the only one where to get servants with references.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or lady's maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; City or country. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; can do plain sewing neatly; will assist with the chamber-work and walking; will give very good City references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE for small or growing children; is willing to assist with the chamber-work and washing; is a plain sewer; very willing and obliging. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO is a good seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut under-clothing; can sew on all the machines; best City reference. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 150 West 48th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED competent person, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen today at her present employer's, No. 12 West 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMIly seamstress; can fit and sew on machines; has the best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's washing at her own home, No. 205 West 27th-st.; best reference given, if required. Call on Monday.

WASHING, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL to go out by the day, washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Call at No. 24 West 16th-st.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as wet nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 324 West 21st-st., rear, third floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—SITUation wanted by a middle-aged Protestant man, with ten years' City reference from last employer; is a careful driver and good groom; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; is strictly temperate and steady in his habits. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, aged thirty-one, and wife, no incumbrance, man as coachman and do plain gardening, and will make himself generally useful, or would take the management of a farm; wife would manage dairy and do the washing, &c.; good testimonials. Address JOHN MILNE, Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y.

COACHMAN, &c.—A GENTLEMAN wants to obtain a situation for his coachman in City or country; a superior coachman; safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; always respectful, willing and obliging; understands gardening; can milk. Address P. M. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man; single; has a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL-APpearing young colored man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; would be obliging and assist about the house if required; testimonials good; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and gardener, or useful man; good coachman, groom, and careful driver; willing to make himself useful about the house, grounds, and garden, and, in short, in every respect; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY an single man, who thoroughly understands the business; will make himself generally useful; satisfactory references given. Address C. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom wants a situation; Protestant; married; no family; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 8 S. No. 153 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

COACHMAN.—A MAN OF GREAT EXPERience; good knowledge of horses; a careful and thorough driver and steady man; a married man with a small family; excellent references. Address A. B., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—SCOTCHMAN WISHES A situation as coachman or to take care of roadhorses; no objection to the country: good reference. Apply at C. GRAHAM'S saddlery-store, No. 68 University-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY driver with first-class City references as to trust and sobriety, call or address J. S., No. 84 5th-av., carriage ware-rooms.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION BY A THOroughly competent man as coachman; married; unexceptionable City references. Address S. H., No. 75 West 33d-st., harness store.

COACHMAN—A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman wants a situation as coachman; unexceptionable references. Apply for one week at late employer's stable, No. 116 West 32d-st.

PORTER OR STEWARD.—IN A HOtel or leading boarding-house, by a middle-aged American man with the best recommendations; is strictly temperate and gentlemanly in his habits; a good home solicited rather than high wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—SITUations wanted by an respectable man and wife; no children: can do plain gardening, farm-work, milk, care for and drive horses, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work; will go in City or country; have good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, FARM-WORK OR COACHman.—A Scotchman, (married,) aged 35 years, where he can have or get apartments near his work; understands farming, plain gardening, grooming and driving; also keeping carriages and harness in order; temperate and attentive to his duties; two and a quarter years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE American, aged forty years, who is thoroughly acquainted with the management and driving of horses; is also a good plain gardener; can milk, and is willing to do whatever is required about a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, aged thirty years; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses; can also milk and do plain gardening; is temperate and willing to make himself useful; has good testimonials. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as first-class waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has several years' City reference; lived five years in one family. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 45th-st.

WAITER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman in City or country; a superior coachman; safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; always respectful, willing and obliging; understands gardening; can milk. Address P. M. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG WAITER-MAN who can furnish undeniable references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PRIvate waiter wants to get a situation in a family; can give good recommendation. Apply at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

WAITER.—A GERMAN WAITER WHO speaks French and English, a situation in a private family; best testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE ITALIAN man wishes a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 548 6th-av., second floor.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED ON ONE OF THE Coldest and most respectable of the weeklies; liberal terms will be given. Address PHERSON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COOK.—WANTED, FOR MORRISTOWN, N. J., a respectable woman as cook in a private family, who understands making good bread and desserts; wages $16. Call Tuesday morning from 10 till 12 o'clock, at No. 66 Union-place, north-east corner 4th-av. and 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, AN ENGlish or Scotch girl as chamber-maid, near New-York, where there is only English help. Apply to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

COMMERCIAL.—WANTED, TRAVELERS calling on boot-sellers throughout the States, to appoint agents for the sale of a popular journal. Address BOYLAN, Box No. 3,072 Post-office, New-York.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—GOOD Journeymen or two-thirders will find steady and permanent employment. S. W. GREEN, 18 Jacob-st.

SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the book and stationery business. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

WAITER — WANTED IN A PRIVATE family; a young man, and English preferred: no Irish need apply; must understand his business thoroughly, including care of silver, making of salads, &c., and come well recommended. Address, stating names of references, Box No. 1,820, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—COOK, WAITRESS, AND LAUNdress, all Protestants—the cook willing to assist with the coarse washing, the laundress to do chamber-work in a small family; City references required. Call on Monday, between 10 and 12, at 39 East 40th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WHO UNDERstands her business, and is obliging and good tempered. Apply after 10 o'clock at 20 West 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin: a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,

No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,

Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.

The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and P. L. RITTER.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE.

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Conducted by
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

Circulars, &c., of THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., No. 61 Broadway, New-York; communications to the Principal must be addressed Hastings, ON HUDSON, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open a select Kindergarten school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, entirely separate from their preparatory school and infant class. They solicit early applications, as the number will be limited.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.)

Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISS OLSEN'S

English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 230 6th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25; Physical Culture; daily exercises with the use of rings and dumb-bells. Number of pupils limited.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS M. AYRES'

English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

MISS HALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 55th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.—Musical Department, under direction of the well-known composer and teacher, Prof. G. D. Wilson. All the pianos new and splendid instruments from Chickering and Steinway. A thorough musical culture assured. Next term Sept. 20. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 33½ East 22d-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and mathematical instruction; German a part of regular course.

References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Brisler. Circulars at the rooms.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 38 East 38th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,234 Broadway, near 32d-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 307—371 West 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 10 Young ladies' and young gentlemen's department. Kindergarten and boarding-school for young gentlemen. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 18. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the rooms.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 38th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

MISS McCREDY'S CLASS FOR CHILdren will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. For further particulars apply to Miss McCREDY, No. 104 West 34th-st.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 737 7th-av.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 38 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

PROF. T. B. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 166 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WM. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W Wallack and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Miss Charlotte Thompson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The increase in the circulation of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *in less than three months, has been* **15,980** *on the daily, and* **70,000** *on the weekly paper. Advertisers will find in these papers the best possible means of communicating with the most respectable classes in the community.*

The charges against Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, are like the *Tribune's* charges against Gen. GRANT—mere idle slanders, trumped up by some mercenary scamp, and repeated, day after day, until at last the men who invented them half believe in them. The letter from our correspondent from Philadelphia, which we publish in another column today, presents a statement of facts which we hope all fair-minded men will carefully read. Gen. HARTRANFT has an unblemished record, and his great abilities are admitted by his enemies. There are local quarrels and bickerings in almost all States, and the Greeleyites trade largely upon them, knowing well the terrible weakness of their own candidate. They hope to win here and there through the dissensions of Republicans. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Our friends in Pennsylvania ought to make up their minds to avoid the pit which the Democrats have dug for them. HARTRANFT is a good man, and will make a good Governor. We cannot afford to try the experiment of throwing away the State in October, in the belief that we could still recover it in November. Such an experiment, no matter by whom recommended, is intended to injure us seriously—it would be to the last degree foolhardy and dangerous. We entreat our Republican friends in Pennsylvania to put aside local and personal controversies, and study the good of the whole people. Let them ward off that severe blow to our trade and prosperity which the victory of GREELEY and the Democrats would inevitably involve.

The story about WATSON'S pocket-book may or may not be true, but when the *Herald* repeats its foolish tale that "TWEED goes for GRANT," and therefore is to be relieved from prosecution, it only adds to the bad faith which it displayed a year ago, when it tried to make the public believe that TWEED'S government was the most honest and beneficent ever seen. The *Herald* speaks glibly enough now about "Ring frauds," but when we were exposing those frauds, it laughed at the bare idea of TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL being dishonest men, and *utterly suppressed* the transcript from CONNOLLY'S books which brought our charges home to the guilty persons. All this was bad enough, and we do not believe that the public have yet forgiven or forgotten it, for they are not quite such simpletons as "adroit journalists" suppose them to be. But the *Herald* adds to its original offense of defending the Tweed gang, down to the very last moment, by now trying to saddle the Republican Party with the crime of compounding the felony of these rascals. We shall contradict this malicious lie whenever we see it—at present we can only assure the public that TWEED and his entire gang (including the *Herald* contributor, A. OAKEY HALL) will be rigorously prosecuted. We do not want any of the scoundrels on our side—and HALL need not suppose that by getting the *Herald* to talk of "TWEED going for GRANT" he can insure the escape of either TWEED or himself. We hope to see the whole gang in Sing Sing—to that end we shall labor, if for ten years to come. Let our readers depend upon it that no compromise will be made with the Tammany rogues—any story to the contrary is invented by A. OAKEY HALL, one of the rogues, and put into the *Herald* for the sake of deceiving the public. Perhaps HALL and the *Herald* had better keep quiet on this subject. They are neither of them in a position to say much about it.

The Greeley candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has been trying to explain away his notorious connection with the Albany lobby. Mr. DEPEW says that his duties during the sessions of the Legislature have been of a purely professional character. Certain corporations retained his services as a lawyer to look after the progress of certain bills, and he did the work to the best of his ability—that was all. Mr. DEPEW seems to have overlooked the fact that there are certain kinds of work usually done by members of the legal profession, which a respectable lawyer could not be hired to do. The service of the late lamented FISK developed sundry instances of this, and the buying of votes for Commodore VANDERBILT is quite as disreputable a kind of business as anything which DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and others incurred the contempt of all honest men for doing. Instead of wasting time in vague generalities about duties to clients and so forth, it would be more to the purpose if Mr. DEPEW would attempt some explanation of the following letter, which has been for some time before the public:

MY DEAR SIR: I saw WM. H. VANDERBILT this morning, and in reply to my suggestion that *we think it advisable to get the support of the Alvord wing*, he said *Chauncey ought to be able to secure that.* So I think you had better see Mr. DEPEW immediately, and then determine the fitting moment to bring the matter before the Committee of the Whole. I understand that Mr. DEPEW is constantly in Albany during the sittings, and can be found at the Central Railroad office, and at Congress Hall. I hope that you will soon have something favorable to report, and if you think of anything further that I can do at the moment, please suggest, and oblige very truly yours,

FRANKLIN ALLEN.

Does that resolution of inquiry into Pacific Mail amount to anything? I am interested in the stock.

Wednesday morning.

Hon. JOHN A. FOLEY.

If the service spoken of here was not of a corrupt character, we should like to hear precisely what it was. To make VANDERBILT'S lobbyist President of the Senate and the head of the Canal Board is a folly of which we do not believe the voters of this State to be capable.

We have received the sum of $10 from Mr. BRADSHAW, of No. 59 Wall-street, for the Children's Fund. This carries the total amount received to $19,306 75. The balance in hand now is $3,488 74, subject to the disposal of the Board of Trustees to the Permanent Fund. We are happy to announce that the gentlemen whom we requested to act as trustees have consented, and the fund will shortly be handed over to them. As our readers will remember, they are EDWARD KING, Esq., President of the Stock Exchange, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., merchant, and GEORGE JONES, Esq., of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Election Law.

Public attention has been recently called, by the notice issued by Chief Supervisor DAVENPORT, to the National Election law, or the Enforcement act, as from its title it is commonly called in Congress. But there seems to be a general ignorance as to what that law is. Two years ago, for the first time, the General Government intervened to secure regularity and purity in the election of members of Congress, but that was done by virtue of a hurriedly drawn provision, inserted at the close of a session of Congress, in a bill relating to naturalization, and which was found to be in practice very defective. In 1871, Congress passed another act, amendatory of and additional to the act of 1870, and it is under this that the notice of Commissioner DAVENPORT was issued. We believe we state no secret when we say that the act of 1871 was drawn by those gentlemen in this City who were most familiar with the subject, and that the State law of last Winter applicable to this City was framed so as to supplement and be consistent with the national law.

The national law provides, in substance, that whensoever in any city or town of twenty thousand inhabitants, ten citizens shall, prior to any registration for an election of members of Congress, or prior to any election therefor, make known in writing to the Circuit Judge of the United States for that circuit their desire to have the registration or election, or both, guarded or scrutinized, he shall, within not less than ten days prior to registration or election, open his Court, and appoint for each election district two citizens residents of the city and of different political parties, able to read and write the English language, who shall be known as supervisors of election. The application to the Circuit Judge has been made from this City, signed by a dozen eminent merchants. If the Circuit Judge is unable to act, he may designate a District Judge in his place. The supervisors are required to attend on all days of registration, to make full copies of the registry and to challenge any persons who seek to register improperly. They are authorized to examine the registry, and to make such marks upon it as shall prevent any improper alteration being made in it. They may also be required "to cause the names of those upon any such list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences." This provision, it will be noticed, authorizes a complete verification of the registry by inquiry from house to house, and the act imposes penalties upon those who during such a verification refuse to answer or answer falsely. In this work they may be assisted by special deputy marshals.

On election day the supervisors are required to attend at each polling place, and on that day, as well as on days of registration, they are authorized to "take, occupy and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot-boxes, as will in their judgment enable them or him to see such person offering himself for registration, or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their or his scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted." They are also authorized to challenge any vote that is offered, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept from the opening of the polls till the ballots are all counted and the returns made out. They are required "to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each and every ballot, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found," thus meeting the case recognized by the State law of ballots for members of Congress getting accidentally into the wrong box. During the canvass they are authorized to occupy such position as will best conduce to the performance of their duties, and they may add to the registry, poll-books and returns "any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass" which they desire.

The law provides for a chief supervisor in each judicial district, to whom all the supervisors are responsible, and who is to assist the Circuit Judge; and it is this position which Mr. DAVENPORT worthily fills in this district. It further provides that the United States Marshal shall, on application, appoint special deputy marshals to assist the supervisors in the verification of the registry, before or after election, and to attend on the days of election and registry. To these deputies full power is given to keep the peace, protect the supervisors and prevent frauds. They may, on the spot, arrest, with or without process, those who commit or attempt to commit any offense against the laws of the United States, except that they cannot arrest without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the marshal or deputy, or the supervisor, and they cannot arrest on election day, without process, any person for an offense committed on the days of registration, so that if any one registers falsely, he cannot be arrested on election day for that offense, unless a warrant has been procured for him, which, if the registry has been verified, will usually have been done. As, however, a violation of any of the provisions of the Election law is an offense, any person who has registered wrongly may be arrested without warrant if he votes or offers to vote wrongfully. Any one who hinders the supervisors or marshals in the full performance of their duties, or refuses to aid them when properly called on so to do, is subjected to heavy penalties. This provision applies to all election officers, as well as others. Supervisors and marshals, who neglect their duty, are subject to similar penalties. After election the chief supervisor is given authority to examine into any alleged fraud or irregularity, and is required to make a report to Congress. Supervisors and deputy marshals receive five dollars per day, for not exceeding ten days. If any action, civil or criminal, is commenced against any supervisor or marshal for any act done under color of this law, it may be removed to the United States Court.

This act of 1871 in no way affects the act of 1870 with reference to frauds in naturalization or in the use of naturalization papers. The latter act, it will be remembered, imposed penalties upon all the varieties of frauds which had become so common in procuring naturalization papers, in altering them and in using them wrongfully, and was found so efficient as to need no amendment. Neither does the act of 1871 affect the other act of 1870, which secured to citizens the right to vote, and imposed penalties for voting or registering wrongfully, and for any frauds at elections, either in registering, voting or canvassing. The convictions obtained two years ago under this act showed that it was sufficiently efficient, that it struck at the root of the whole system of "repeating" and of false counting. In short, it may be said that the whole scope and object of the act of 1871 is to provide more certain and efficient means for detecting and punishing all violations of the earlier laws, and that it was carefully drawn so as to cover all defects in them.

It will be perceived that the national law in itself now affords perfect and entire security for an honest election. In the first place, the supervisors not only see every man who applies to register, but have the right to challenge him, and must take down his name and residence. Either they or the marshals may then, prior to election, ascertain if he really resides at the place he names and is a legal voter. In ascertaining this, every one is required to give them the necessary information. If any man registered is found not to be a legal voter, a warrant from the United States Court will await him at the poll on election day. The supervisors by marking the registry books can prevent the surreptitious addition of names. On election day, the supervisors are to be placed where they can see all that goes on; they can, through the marshals, arrest any violator of the law, and in the canvass there can be no fraud if they do their duty, for they are to examine every vote in every box, and they are to mark the returns so as to prevent any change in them.

The act of 1871 applies, as already stated, only to cities or towns of twenty thousand inhabitants or over. But Congress, at its last session, extended some of its provisions to smaller places, by a section which expressly declares that the prior act is "hereby supplemented and amended so as to further provide" that supervisors may be appointed in such smaller places "whenever, in any county or parish in any Congressional district, there shall be ten citizens" who request it. Supervisors appointed under this last act must be residents of the election district, which is not required in cities or towns of more than twenty thousand inhabitants, and they receive no compensation. They have no power "to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of votes and the making of a return thereof." These powers, though important, are, it will be seen, much more limited than those given to supervisors in the larger cities and towns. So far as this State—and, indeed, the North generally—is concerned, we presume there will be little or no occasion to put this act in force, for there is little opportunity for fraud in our smaller communities. In such a State as Louisiana, however, where the State election officers are under the absolute control of such an unscrupulous man as WARMOTH, it will, we doubt not, be found very useful in securing the purity of the ballot-box.

The Geneva Award.

The award of the Geneva Tribunal has been officially announced and is favorable to this country. It is such a conclusion of the differences with Great Britain, to which it relates, as should be rejoiced over by every man who is anxious for the advance of peace, and especially by every reasonable American. Efforts will be made to create a contrary impression, but they will fail. The ultra Fenian Press will endeavor to persuade us that the award of the Tribunal leaves the original sources of bitter feeling untouched, and the more reckless opposition journals will try to belittle the result in order to belittle the Administration. But neither will have any success.

If our system of government ever produced an act thoroughly expressive of the desire of the great body of the people, independent of and superior to all partisan prejudice, the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Treaty of Washington was such a case. If any Administration ever deserved an acknowledgment of their good faith in seeking the interest of the whole country, without selfish bias of any kind, that Administration is Gen. GRANT'S in the *Alabama* matter.

If we glance at the history of the case, as far as the present Government is connected with it, this point will be plain. When Gen. GRANT came to the Presidency one serious obstacle blocked the progress of negotiations. It was that the British Government had up to that time failed to concede that in the injuries growing out of the escape of the rebel cruisers, there *could* be anything for that nation to regret. Previous negotiations had omitted any reference to that point, and had failed in the United States Senate, and there is no doubt that the action of the Senate fully conformed to the settled feeling of the country. Gen. GRANT early took a position in harmony with this view of the case. When negotiations were resumed, their scope included the whole subject. The treaty that resulted opened with a frank and explicit expression of regret on the part of Great Britain. In other words, the reasonable demand of the country had been complied with.

This point having been gained, the British Government conceded still another, and one fully equal in importance, viz., that the question referred to arbitration should be settled by the rules of international law long held by the American Government but rejected by the English Government. The opposition Press affect to think this a concession of no value, because, they say, the rules of the treaty were substantially those recognized by all nations. Then why did Great Britain take pains to say in the treaty that she could not assent to these rules as having been in force at the time the *Alabama* claims arose? Is the British Government or the average opposition newspapers best acquainted with British views of international law? But the same papers, with charming inconsistency, declare that we have been caught in a trap, and that the three rules are so strict on neutrals that we can never hope to live up to them in case of a general European war, and must inevitably get into trouble in consequence. But, when the Government was far weaker, and the facilities for privateering vastly greater than now, we did live up to these rules. They are substantially taken from American statutes, State papers and judicial decisions, and the doctrine they embody has controlled American action since WASHINGTON was President and JEFFERSON his Secretary of State.

Whatever had been the decision of the Geneva Tribunal, the American people would have had, in the advantages we have pointed out, great reason for satisfaction. But in addition to these we are to have substantial damages. Fifteen and a half millions of dollars (gold) are awarded to the victims of the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Shenandoah* and their tenders. It is nonsense to say that this will not satisfy the people of the United States. Crazy blatherskites, ready to pick a quarrel with Great Britain on any pretense or on no pretense at all, and silly partisans bent on making a petty party advantage by misleading the reason or stirring the passions of the people, will find themselves utterly powerless to conceal the solid gains honorably won by the United States in the settlement of the *Alabama* claims.

The Land Story.

The exceedingly disreputable crowd of hungry politicians who expect to get into place and power through the help of Mr. GREELEY, have fairly abandoned the feeble attempt to show that they had some distinctive principles on which to make an appeal to the people. All their efforts are now directed to the manufacture of slanders against their opponents. The utterly reckless way in which these are invented and circulated, and the impudent disregard exhibited of the most conclusive refutation which can be offered, are sufficient to condemn the journals and peripatetic orators who have so early in the campaign been reduced to the tiresome iteration of exploded falsehoods. The Greeleyite organs generally, and the private organ of the candidate in particular, wish for nothing better than to provoke continual replies to this sort of attack. It is so much easier to twist into half a dozen different shapes a lie intend to do service against their opponents, than to explain away the ugly record of numerous sham "reformers," including the nominal head of the gang, that it is hardly to be wondered at if the *Tribune* and its imitators prefer the former occupation.

As an example of this, take the way in which the Russell Jones land story has been hashed and rehashed. It was started by the Chicago *Tribune* in March, 1871. It was so conclusively answered then that the journal which gave it currency acknowledged that no valid charge against President GRANT could be extracted from it. The same paper, however, which entertains precisely the same contempt of principle as its New-York namesake, revived the story in August last. It need not be added that FENTON'S Professor of Journalism has been beating out this piece of slander any time during the last six weeks. On Wednesday last, Gov. JEWELL, who is surely more worthy of belief than the persons who are nominally responsible for the conduct of the New-York and Chicago *Tribunes*, made the following statements in regard to the Chicago land business:

I. Gen. GRANT had no knowledge of the Swedish colony in connection with the land he ultimately bought from J. RUSSELL JONES, of Chicago.

II. The speculation was first proposed to Gen. GRANT in 1867, and could have no earthly connection with the Belgian mission.

III. Gen. GRANT agreed, early in 1868, to take thirty-one acres of the land owned by Mr. JONES, at $350 per acre, and this was paid up in full, in 1869, by President GRANT.

Yet, in spite of these statements, made, after actual investigation, by a man to whose unblemished character the *Tribune* has frequently borne testimony, that journal sticks to the moral drawn from the story, by its fellow-slanderer, as the true one. Here is the construction put upon a straight business transaction by the twin organs of "Liberal" lying.

"Investigation will probably show that this property belongs to the Bishop Hill Colony, and that a Court of equity will so decree; that, after JONES bought it he concluded to let GRANT into the speculation, and drew on him for a portion of the purchase-money; that he sold a part of it a short time before he was appointed Minister to Belgium, and remitted to GRANT eleven thousand dollars as his share of the proceeds of the sale, and made him a deed for the remainder of the land."

And here is the copy of a letter addressed to Gen. BABCOCK, in which Mr. J. RUSSELL JONES gives a clear history of the entire series of transactions with which Gen. GRANT'S purchase is in any way connected:

[Copy.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have yours of the 15th inst., inclosing a communication to the President from Mr. NORBERG, of Toulon, Ill., in regard to some land purchased by me in 1866 from the Bishop Hill Colony.

The facts in regard to the matter are as follows: In Dec., 1866, Mr. P. MUNSON, then my Deputy Marshal, purchased of the Bishop Hill Colony fifty-two acres in section 15, town 39, at about $150 per acre, being an undivided half of a tract of one hundred and four acres, the other half belonging to Mr. B. F. SHERMAN, an old resident of Chicago and a large real-estate owner. The fifty-two acres were divided equally between Mr. MUNSON and myself, and I let Gen. JOHN E. SMITH have half of my twenty-six acres at just what I paid for it. In January, 1869, I bought SHERMAN'S undivided half, together with ten acres he owned in the same section, making sixty-two acres purchased of SHERMAN, for which I paid him $350 per acre, and it was this latter purchase of sixty-two acres from SHERMAN which I divided with Gen. GRANT, who has nothing whatever to do with the purchase from the Bishop Hill Colony. On the 12th of January, 1869, I charged Gen. GRANT on my books with $10,850 62 for 30 955-1000 acres, and March 16, 1869, with $291 22 for interest and other expenses and assessments, and drew on him in favor of N. CORNISH, who collected the draft through Coolbaugh's Bank for $11,141 84.

When I left home, Mr. MUNSON still retained the twenty-six acres, and I presume owns it; if so, the fifty-two acres purchased of the Bishop Hill Colony is now owned by MUNSON, Gen. SMITH and myself.

Truly your friend, J. R. JONES.

Gen. O. E. BABCOCK.

After this very explicit statement, it will, even to the reckless libelers who are responsible for the statement quoted, be impossible to harp any more on the wrong supposed to have been done to the Swedish colonists by the purchase made by Mr. JONES and participated in by Gen. GRANT. The President had, it seems, nothing at all to do with the Colony land. The suggestion that Mr. JONES might have sold some of the land and might have remitted some of the proceeds to Gen. GRANT, is shown to be as baseless as the rest of the architecture of falsehood which has been raised over this precious mare's-nest. Whoever says that Mr. JONES returned the money which Gen. GRANT paid for the land, simply utters an untruth, and we all know what GREELEY is in the habit of calling such a man.

And now will GREELEY or GREELEY'S mouth-piece explain that operation of his in which he tried to cheat the stockholders in TWEED'S Tobacco Manufacturing Company.

Railroad Fares.

Many years ago there was a great deal of talk about the reduction of railroad fares. The matter ended in talk for nothing worth mentioning was ever done about it. The average charge per mile is almost exactly the same in 1872 as it was in 1852, no important general alteration either way having been made in the intervening period. But to say that railroad fares have been but little reduced within twenty years, though literally true, is not a fair statement of the case. In proportion to other things, they are not much more than half what they formerly were. The cost of the labor and materials required to operate a railroad is, in almost every respect, nearly or quite doubled. Three cents a mile now is probably as moderate a charge as one and three-quarters would have been if prices had continued what they were a few years since. Practically, therefore, although the fares remain nominally nearly the same, they have, judged by the standard of what the money paid will purchase, been diminished more than forty per cent. With many, and perhaps most of our roads, this is all the reduction the public can reasonably ask. Indeed, there are some lines on which a material decrease of the present rates would be impossible, for it would leave the companies without sufficient means to pay expenses.

But the fact that a certain charge per mile is reasonable on one railroad does not always prove it to be so on another. The more passengers a line carries, the cheaper it can afford to take them. The expenses, though they increase with the number of persons transported, by no means increase in the same ratio as that number. In this respect, the business may be very aptly compared to that of publishing a book. A work which sells ten or twenty thousand copies can be furnished to the reader at a much smaller cost than if it sold only one or two thousand. There are certain important expenses which are the same in either case. There are others which vary almost exactly in proportion to the number of copies printed and bound. So with railroads. There are certain large items of outlay which are needed whether the passengers are few or many. There are others which depend upon the amount of travel.

Railroad men are generally pretty good at figures, but they somehow or other fail to see the arithmetical principles which, considering these facts, would seem to suggest lower rates of fare on some of our most numerously traveled roads: It would be impossible, without considering the circumstances of each particular case, to say how much the fare could be reduced on any of our lines and leave the stockholders a fair profit; but it is certain that some of the companies at present pay very large dividends. We have no sympathy with the indiscriminate cry of "extortion" in which some travelers indulge respecting all individuals and corporations engaged in the useful employment of carrying people from one place to another. We do not assert that the rates charged to passengers on any of the roads are five times as much as they ought to be, for we do not think they are. We do not say that they are twice as much, for we know no instances in which we are quite sure that even this would be true. But we *do* say, very positively, that some of them are considerably higher than is needed to pay a fair interest on the capital employed, and a good deal more than the companies would get were it not for the practical monopoly which, by certain little polite attentions to members of legislative bodies, and other means of a scarcely less laudable character, they often make out to secure for themselves. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, Greeleyite candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in this State, knows pretty well how this business is worked. He has not been a lobbyist at Albany for nothing.

We have little doubt that it would not only be for the benefit of the public, but likewise for the interest of the companies, if the rates of passage on some of our great railroad thoroughfares were reduced. Unduly large gains invite competition in any business; and the tendency in the long run is to take away not only the excess above a fair profit, but the excess and the fair profit also. A very large dividend by a railroad corporation is not a secret among the stockholders. Other people know about it; and some of them will inevitably raise the question whether a portion of the business which creates that dividend cannot be diverted into different channels. They may, through the energy and dexterity with which they are opposed, fail in diverting it for a while; but in the end they will generally succeed, if not in the main object of putting money into their own pockets, at least in keeping a great deal out of the pockets of those with whom they have thus entered into competition.

Greeley's Partnership with Tweed.

It is now a week since we published the astounding history of Mr. GREELEY'S attempted black-mailing of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association. During that time, no contradiction, no explanation, no excuse has been offered. The facts we alleged, therefore, must stand admitted as we knew they must, for a judicial record is not easily disposed of by a flippant assertion that, like DOOLITTLE'S corruption, it was an "error of judgment and taste."

It is well, then, to again recall these admitted facts.

First—Mr. GREELEY subscribed for five thousand dollars of the stock of the Company, for *which he not only never paid a cent, but for which he never expected to pay a cent.* He put his name down as a decoy to induce others to pay their money, and he succeeded.

Second—He consented to be and acted as a Trustee of the Company with TWEED and SANDS.

Third—When things appeared not to be going so prosperously as he had hoped, though the Company was perfectly solvent, he and TWEED entered into a scheme, in connection with the Ring Attorney-General, GRATZ NATHAN and W. O. BARTLETT, well-known Ring lawyers, to compel the Association to buy TWEED and GREELEY off, under threats, in case they refused, of putting them into the hands of a receiver to be appointed by CARDOZO.

Fourth—TWEED having sold out, GREELEY unblushingly told them they must settle with YEATON or they would have trouble. He did this, though YEATON was judicially known to be a far from reputable man. When YEATON was applied to, in order to see on what terms they could settle, the Company found that they were required to pay GREELEY par for his stock, for which he had not paid one cent.

Fifth—Within a week after they refused to pay GREELEY, CARDOZO decided to appoint a receiver upon a motion which he had kept under advisement—that is, waiting for GREELEY and GRATZ to tell him when to decide it—for nearly three months.

Sixth—Only an accident and the strength of the reform movement prevented GREELEY from ruining the Company.

Is this the kind of "Old Honesty" that the people want for President? We do not wonder that some of the stockholders, who subscribed upon the faith of GREELEY'S name, are meditating proceedings to compel him to pay up.

MINOR TOPICS.

Senator WILSON'S denial of all connection with the Credit Mobilier, about which the GREELEY papers have been raving for some days past, is surely emphatic and comprehensive enough. It may silence for some time the monotonous whining of all the organs, but it may safely be predicted that the same slanderous tune will be kept in reserve for use between now and election. Mr. GREELEY'S fondness for figures (and stocks) is tolerably well known, and his successors have a special liking for the kind of falsehood that can be packed into tabular statements. It looks so wonderfully circumstantial, and there are people innocent enough to suppose that this species of lie is rather difficult to invent. The proportion of the public that is taken in with this sort of thing is so small, however, that it is hardly worth while for any public man to take the trouble of giving a categorical denial to such slanders as the OAKES AMES story, especially if they are insisted on with special vehemence by the New York *Tribune*.

Another beautiful illustration of the exceedingly "liberal" character of the inventions of the Greeley journals will be found in our Washington dispatch of today. The paternity of a scurrilous Know-Nothing speech, which was recently attributed to Senator WILSON, has already been sufficiently explained, but Mr. COLFAX'S letter to the *Tribune*, in November, 1868, gives some suggestive facts regarding the genesis of libels which that same journal has become so fond of exhuming. The speech in question was attributed to Mr. COLFAX in 1868, and he, then, found it necessary to stigmatize the production as a base forgery. Some years before that, it had been credited by the Democratic papers to Mr. WILSON, (then a Republican candidate for Congress,) who also placed upon it the brand of falsehood. The comment of the *Tribune*, in 1868, upon this weak invention, is exceedingly appropriate to its own case today: "The *World* publishes this villainous forgery, well knowing it to be such, just before the election, crediting it to the *Kentucky Yeoman*, as it would probably make a few votes by the fraud, *while it had nothing of character to lose.*"

The Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, Illinois, whose field of duty includes Chicago, has risen to explain why more murderers don't get hanged in that city. The causes seem to be numerous. The virtuous Gov. PALMER is one of them, he having a tendency to undue pardons. "The law's delays" are also responsible for some difficulty. But the greatest trouble seems to be with the Judge of the Supreme Court, who continually insists on giving the murderers a new chance. It is not true, however, that any vigilance committee has been formed. A committee to aid in ferreting out and prosecuting offenders has been named, and is now in operation.

A very striking coincidence, which we don't doubt the Greeley organ will hasten to point out, is to be found in the fact that a delegation of veterans from Washington to the Soldiers' Convention were last night attacked with stones in Baltimore, near where the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was mobbed April 19, 1861. The attacking party, it is needless to say, are of the class which "accept" the nomination of GREELEY, and are supposed to be "conciliated" in the highest degree.

The New-York *World* cannot rid itself of the idea that the Presidential struggle can be won by methods similar to those which enabled its friend TWEED to get control of this City. It repeats the ridiculous invention about Maine having been carried by bribery in the full assurance, apparently, that Democrats, familiar with the political machinery of Tammany, will find nothing "very incredible" in the statement. The insult thus offered to the citizens of Maine will be repeated at every State election until further notice. Votes were too plentiful on the Republican side in Maine, it appears, to command high prices. There as elsewhere, the *World*, if it will talk about bribery, must blame its bolting Democratic friends for spoiling the market.

Amusements — Announcements for To-Night.

The event of the hour will be the appearance of Signor Mario, of Miss Carlotta Patti, of Mlle. Carreño, of Miss Cary, of Signor Rosconi, and the debut of M. Sauret at Steinway Hall. In other words, the first of the Patti-Mario concerts will take place this evening. The principal features of the programme were mentioned in yesterday's TIMES; we need not, therefore, allude to them again. The bill is full of variety and interest....The Praeger Family, a trio we believe, of very clever performers, have joined Miss Lydia Thompson and her artists, and will perform in "Ixion" until further notice...."One Wife" will be reproduced this evening, at the Olympic...."Chris and Lena" is the title of a piece in which Messrs. Baker and Farron, "dialect comedians," are to act at Wood's Museum, by day. At night, "Chow-Chow" remains the attraction.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Statistics from the Census, Showing the Number of Establishments and Other Facts of the Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The complete statistics of the manufacture of cotton goods, just sent to the Press from the Census Office, show the number of distinct establishments in the United States to be 956, of which Massachusetts has 191, Rhode Island 139, Pennsylvania 138, Connecticut 111, New-York 81, New-Hampshire 36, Georgia 34, North Carolina 33, Tennessee 28, New-Jersey 27, Maine 23, Maryland 22, Alabama 13, South Carolina 12, and Virginia 11.

Number of steam-engines, 448; aggregate horse-power, 47,117. Number of water-wheels, 1,250; aggregate horse-power, 102,409. Number of looms used, 157,310; frame spindles, 3,694,477; mule spindles, 3,437,938. Hands employed, 47,720 males above sixteen years; 69,637 females above fifteen; 22,942 children and youths. The aggregate amount of wages paid during the year was $39,044,132. Materials used—6,222,189 pounds of cotton yarn; 136,100 pounds of cotton warp; 5,234,280 pounds of cotton waste. Value of mill supplies, $10,910,672. Total value of all materials, $111,737,836.

Articles produced 473,204,181 yards sheetings, shirtings and twilled goods; 34,533,462 yards lawns and fine muslins, 489,250,053 yards print cloths, 30,301,087 pounds yarn, 11,560,241 dozen spools thread, 73,018,045 yards cotton warps, 11,118,127 pounds batts, wicking and wadding; 493,892 table-cloths, quilts and counterpanes; 2,767,080 seamless bags, 5,067,458 pounds cordage lines and twines, 909,065 pounds thread, 8,390,080 yards cotton flannel, 39,275,248 yards ginghams and checks, 7,921,449 pounds waste, 484,400 pounds tapes, wadding, 405,595 pounds seamless bags, 13,940,895 yards cassimeres, cottonades and jeans, 10,811,028 pounds miscellaneous products; aggregate weight of goods produced, 349,314,592 pounds; aggregate value of product, $177,439,739.

Of these statistics, B. F. Nourse, Esq., of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, says: "This portion of the census has the highest attainable accuracy. It is in remarkable contrast with every previous census since the cotton manufacture became one of the important industries of the country. If, in other industries and other departments of production, the same degree of accuracy has been obtained, as in respect to the cotton manufacture and the production of raw cotton for the year prior to June 30, 1870, then is this census worthy of the confidence of statesmen, political economists and men of business."

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SLANDER.

Senator Wilson Authorizes an Emphatic and Unequivocal Denial—Gen. Garfield also Brands the Slander as a Falsehood.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Wilson arrived here this morning, and will leave tomorrow for Pittsburg, to attend the Soldiers' Convention. His attention having been called to the story that he had received a number of shares in the Credit Mobilier he authorized a full and absolute denial of the entire charge in each and every particular. From neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person, did he obtain the slightest interest in that enterprise, and the allegation that he did is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He desires the fullest and most complete contradiction of the entire allegation as without the slightest foundation in fact; and he asserts further, that he has never owned a bond or a share of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or in any other railroad or corporation that has been before Congress during all the years in which he has been a Senator.

Gen. Garfield, who has just arrived here from the Indian country, has today had the first opportunity of seeing the charges connecting his name with receiving shares of Credit Mobilier from Oakes Ames. He authorizes the statement that he never subscribed for a single share of that stock, and that he never received or saw a share of it. When the Company was first formed, George Francis Train, then active in it, came to Washington and exhibited a list of subscribers of leading capitalists and some members of Congress to the stock of the Company. Subscriptions was described as popular, one of $1,000 each. Train urged Gen. Garfield to subscribe on two occasions, and each time he declined. Subsequently he was again informed that the list was nearly completed, but that chance remained for him to subscribe, when he again declined, and to this day has not subscribed or received any share, stock or bond of the Company.

What Gen. Hawley Says and Gen. Wilson Indorses—One of the Incorruptible Men of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The *Whig* in the morning will contain the following: "As the Credit Mobilier story is directly pointed against the Republican candidate for Vice-President, we wrote to Senator Wilson last week asking that he could enable us to give it an authoritative contradiction. We have received from him the following reply:

NATICK, Sept. 12, 1872.

To the Editors of the Troy Whig:

I send you a speech of Gen. Hawley. His statement is correct, but I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not intend to do so, if I am charged with every crime. Since I went to the Senate in 1855 I have made one speculation; I bought a house lot in my town for $150 and sold it for $400. (Signed,) H. WILSON.

Gen. Hawley's speech contains the following:

"Henry Wilson has been seventeen years in the Senate, and I defy the world to prove that he is worth $10,000 today. I defy the world to prove that he ever took a dollar interest in any measure which has come before Congress. I defy the whole world to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, or Southern Railroad, in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort. I tell his slanderers to go to Washington and go among the Lobby there, and canvass with the most notorious gamblers, and they will find that among the men who cannot be bought will be the name of Henry Wilson.

Congressman Dawes also Shows its Utter Falsity.

The Syracuse *Journal*, of Saturday evening, publishes the following:

Last week, at the State Conventions held in this city, Mr. Milo Goodrich, M. C., made himself conspicuous in restating this "Credit Mobilier" gossip, which he quoted from the columns of the infamous New-York *Sun*. He was confronted by Mr. J. K. Rogers, of this city, who challenged Mr. Goodrich to put the assertions he was retailing in his conversations in the form of a public statement to take personal responsibility, so that it might be met. Mr. Rogers, as a friend of Representative Dawes, made a direct issue with Mr. Goodrich, so far as this matter related to Mr. Dawes, and denounced the libel as unfounded and the libeler as an infamous detractor of the characters of the purest and best of our public men. Mr. Goodrich has been "backed down" in some other of his random statements regarding public men and acts, and is left in this instance in the same pitiable condition. Mr. Rogers wrote to Representative Dawes on the subject, and received in reply the following emphatic denial of any connection with the "Credit Mobilier," a denial which is so complete as to set at rest finally all question of Mr. Dawes' position:

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.

MY DEAR ROGERS: I thank you for denouncing as a false libel the charge of the New-York *Sun*, so far as I am concerned. Neither Oakes Ames, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the "Credit Mobilier," or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of, with my own money, earned with my own labor.

Truly yours, H. L. DAWES.

Dana's Latest Slander.

From the Worcester Spy, Sept. 14.

Political contests in this and in other countries are apt to be more or less disgraced by slanderous personalities. The Presidential canvass now going on is no exception to the general rule. Perhaps personal attacks are not more frequent in it than in similar struggles in former years, but they are certainly more frequent than they ought to be. The fact that the most malignant and prolific libeler ever connected with the American Press publishes one of the New-York newspapers, accounts for this in part. Most of the atrocious slanders against the President and his friends first see the light in that newspaper. They are copied daily in other journals, whose editors, not base enough to invent such falsehoods, willingly give them circulation, by reason of their protesting that while that they are not credible, pretending to grieve that they have obtained currency, yet repeating them day after day, and insisting that the vilest scandals, originating with the man notorious for his unscrupulous malignity, deserve a thorough refutation from men whose character no one has ever before ventured to assail. "Barrels and barrels of tears," if we may believe those journals, have been shed by the editors of the Springfield *Republican* and the New-York *Tribune* over what they pretended to regard as the wreck of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Boutwell's reputations, while they were themselves doing their worst to destroy those reputations by circulating the most infamous calumnies.

The latest invention of this kind, which the Greeley organs in New-York and elsewhere are daily repeating, originated in the usual place. It is to the effect, in a certain suit now pending in Pennsylvania, one McComb produces a letter and memorandum purporting to have been written by Oakes Ames, in which that gentleman makes some statements and suggestions, construed to mean—though they are susceptible of a quite different interpretation—that He contemplated distributing a large number of shares of stock in the "Credit Mobilier" among members of Congress, with the object of securing their influence to promote his financial schemes, or to prevent unfavorable legislation. Among the persons whom, according to the story, Mr. Ames intended to bribe were Mr. Speaker Blaine, Messrs. Wilson, Dawes, Boutwell and Elliott, of Massachusetts; Mr. Colfax, of Indiana; Messrs. Schofield and Kelly, of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen are urged to come forward and deny this story, explain all about Messrs. Ames and McComb's transactions, and prove themselves not to have been purchased among the material of the Union Pacific Railroad—a modest request, truly! since all that the most sinister interpretation of the evidence tends to prove is that Mr. Ames once professed to contemplate attempting to bribe them.

Whether there is a shred of evidence to serve as a pretext for this calumny we do not know, but we do know that its original appearance in the New-York *Sun* affords a violent presumption that is is utterly false. That newspaper is quite capable of inventing the whole story, the suit, court, parties and all, to serve its malice and mendacity. We know further that each of the gentlemen named has earned the right, by years of honorable and useful public service, not to be assailed in this way at the suggestion of a professional slanderer, nor to be called upon to purge himself until at least a plausible case is made out against him. But this McComb story is too improbable to put anybody on his defense. According to it the capital of the Credit Mobilier consisted of 36,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, but which were worth at that time, in McComb's opinion, between $300 and $1,000 per share; he held his own at the latter figure. Of these 36,000 shares, Mr. Ames' memorandum proposed to distribute as bribes no less than 30,000 to protect his interest in the remaining 6,000. Such disproportionate bribery is not creditable on better authority than that of the Sun or its McComb. Moreover the amount assigned to Mr. Wilson was 2,000 shares worth, at McComb's estimate, $2,000,000. Is there a man in Massachusetts, where Mr. Wilson is as well known as anybody in the State, who believes that our Senator has ever had property to the amount of $2,000,000, or the half of it, or the twentieth part of that? The same question may be asked in regard to Mr. Boutwell with equal confidence. We know, everybody knows, that the story is not only untrue, but utterly absurd; there is not the least occasion for the persons accused to contradict it. To do so would be as foolish as for Henry Ward Beecher to formally deny the obscene calumnies of Mrs. Woodhull.

Although these libels will have little effect upon the persons whom they are meant to injure, they are not altogether harmless, and the journal which gives currency to them and others like them does a great wrong to its readers and to society. It is no adequate defence to say that these things are news and therefore appropriate matter for a newspaper, which cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of all it publishes. The legal responsibility for such publications cannot be evaded on that ground, and the moral judgment should be as exacting. A newspaper has no more right to publish every foul slander upon public men that it can find, than any man has to spend his time retailing scandal about his neighbors. Such a man would be at once pronounced a contemptible nuisance, and a newspaper which does the same kind of work on a larger scale, deserves no more favorable judgment.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

What Greeley Said of that Know-Nothing Speech—Forgery in 1868—Another Repudiator of Greeleyism—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—During the present canvass the New-York *Tribune* has repeatedly attributed to Mr. Wilson a speech against foreigners, which he never made, and which, as the following letter from Mr. Colfax to the *Tribune* will show was charged against him in the 1868 campaign:

NOV. 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: On my return home from the session of Nov. 10, I find nearly 100 Democratic papers from all sections of the Union, sent me by friends, containing a vile and scurrilous speech against foreigners, said to have been delivered by me in 1854 or 1855, and which appears to have been published simultaneously, by concert North and South, East and West, in the closing weeks of the present canvass. I need not refer to this wicked and malignant libel now that the election is over, were it not that having been so extensively published from Maine to Nebraska, and vouched for as authentic by editors who were supposed to value their character for veracity, some honest persons of one party or the other whose good opinions I value might suppose it possibly true. Allow me therefore to say, as I did publicly in this State last month, where this calumny against me first appeared, that it is in every word and syllable a forgery; that I never uttered such sentiments in 1854, nor in any other year, and that the vulgar and scurrilous language embodied in it never fell from my lips, nor was written by my pen, in that or any other connection, or on that or any other theme. Precisely this same speech was printed by the Democratic papers in this State a number of years ago, and then attributed to Mr. Wilson, who was a Republican candidate for Congress, but having been thus used with effect in one campaign it was revamped in the recent canvass with my name attached to it by the same editors, every one of whom knew that it was impossible for me to use such vile language in a speech on any such subject. It will doubtless be used against some other Republican candidate hereafter, and I have felt it, therefore, a duty to expose its history and its falsity.

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 14, 1868.

To this the Editor of the *Tribune* appended the following note:

"The *World* publishes this villainous forgery, well knowing it to be such, just before the election, crediting it to the *Kentucky Yeoman*. As it probably would make a few votes by the fraud, while it had nothing of character to lose, the speculation seems to have reasoned in a net profit of so many votes.—Ed. *Tribune*."

REPUDIATES GREELEYISM.

The Liberal organs some weeks ago claimed that Mr. Justice Swayne, who is at present in Europe, had done or said something favoring the election of Greeley and Brown. A gentleman just returned from Europe, who had seen the statement in the American papers and who called Judge Swayne's attention thereto, says that it has no foundation in fact.

Upward of 300 ex-soldiers left this city to-night, for Pittsburg, to attend the soldier's Convention on the 17th inst. They were escorted to the railroad depot by hundreds of other veterans who were unable to go.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Our Government has lately received communications from Minister Nelson, relative to the interruption of the proceedings of the United States and Mexican Mixed Claims Commission, owing to the conduct of the Mexican Commission; but there is as yet no definite action by the Mexican Government. There is no doubt that a remonstrance will reach the Mexican Government against the course of its Commissioner. The Commission will expire, by the terms of the Convention, in February next, and it is the opinion of some of the attorneys who have had business before it, that the Convention will be an entire failure unless all the cases filed shall be acted on, and that even the awards on those which have been adjudicated will not be paid. This question is, however, considered by others to be involved in doubt.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

About one hundred claims with the proofs, have been filed before the Commission on the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. The regulations were adopted June 10, 1871. It is said that by the 1st of October, the Commission will formally enter upon the consideration of the cases. It is expected that in a few days, Dr. Houard will file a claim for a very large amount of money.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Sir Edward Thornton will leave Washington early this week for the White Mountains to seek relief from the effects of hay fever. This gentleman, ever since he has represented Great Britain, near this Government, has been constant in his efforts to promote kindly sentiments between the two countries, and personally and officially was prominent in securing the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, with a view to this object.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

From information just received it does not appear probable that either Corbett or Mitchell can be elected to the Senatorship from Oregon, and, therefore, there is reason to believe that Attorney-General Williams will be adopted as a compromise candidate by the Republicans of the Legislature of that State.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

Disturbance at a Picnic—Street Assaults—A Concert-Saloon Keeper in Trouble.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance occurred during a picnic of the employes of the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company, at Funk's Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River. Sergt. Schultz and a section of Police from the Nineteenth Precinct were sent to the scene to quell the disturbance. During the conflict of the Police with the rowdies Officer Campbell was knocked down, beat and kicked, and also stabbed in the right thigh. He subsequently arrested Thos. Vandevoort, of Seventy-sixth-street and First-avenue, and identified the fellow as the man who had assaulted and stabbed him. Vandevoort was locked up, and subsequently taken before Justice Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and committed for examination.

During a fight at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 61 Willett-street, Anthony Kehoe, who was very much intoxicated, was assaulted by an unknown man, who struck him on the head with a stove-lid, cutting him severely. Kehoe was attended by Dr. Saville and taken to his home. His assailant escaped.

A fracas occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, between Thomas O'Brien and James Brady. During the fight Brady drew a pocket-knife and stabbed O'Brien three times in the right breast and once in the right hand. The wounds are of a severe character, and were dressed at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, after which the wounded man was taken to his home, at First-avenue and Sixtieth-street. Brady succeeded in making his escape.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning an altercation occurred at the corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets between Elisha Gregory, one of the proprietors of the "Canterbury" concert-saloon, No. 632 Broadway, and Henry Edwards, a young man residing at No. 49 First-avenue. The difficulty finally resulted in Edwards being shot and severely wounded by Gregory. It appears that some person at present unknown flung a brick through a rear window of the concert-saloon on Crosby-street. Gregory, who narrowly escaped injury from the missile, became very much excited, and rushed out into the street to discover and punish the offender. Meeting Edwards and a friend at the corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, he at once accused them of having committed the assault. This they denied, and a quarrel ensued, during which Gregory struck Edwards' companion in the face. He then drew his revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession, one of the shots taking effect in Edwards' left thigh, causing a severe wound. Gregory was arrested by Officer Kiernan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and locked up. Edwards was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Gregory was subsequently taken before Justice Hogan and held to bail to await an examination.

A quarrel occurred, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 111 Counties-slip, between two boatmen, named Chas. Mooley and Daniel Courtney. During the fight which ensued, Courtney struck Mooley on the head with a bottle, injuring him seriously. The injured man was taken to Park Hospital, and Courtney was arrested.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Word in Defense of Dodd.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you not think that "Dodd" is undergoing rather severe handling, quite equal to the reported fate of the luggage in charge of his employes. Listen to a word on the other side, due after ten years' experience of all the convenience and good care of Dodd's Express. Parcels sent, luggage forwarded to and from the house at all seasons, without a mistake, accident, or loss of any kind; and lest you should think that I belong to a family who do not travel much, I must tell you that when the number of the house is given to the express men in the New-Haven cars, they never inquire the name, but write it down without prompting. Poor Dodd, who has helped us in so many emergencies, who has so faithfully delivered luggage, following many happy meetings, deserves this testimony to his merits, and any man who carries a heavy trunk up a flight of stairs has earned a quarter for the risk of his life. If you asked me to write about some of the annoyances and evils in this City, I should use a very different tone, as I can hardly restrain my impatient looking for the reform which your good paper aids in the present time, and promises in the future, this paper being an essential aid to digestion at my breakfast table.

A LADY.

Who has suffered very few wrongs in life.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1872.

Another String of Complaints.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing that others have been imposed upon by "Dodd's New-York Transfer Company," I wish to state my experience with them:

Desiring to go over the Erie Railway, and arriving in New York by Hudson River Railroad at 11½ A. M., my check was given to their agent, who promised to have my baggage at the Pavonia Ferry in time for the 6 P. M. train. After transacting business in the City, I went to the ferry at 5 P. M. to purchase tickets and check baggage, but none had arrived. After waiting in vain till the last boat left, I went to their office to make inquiries, but was informed that it was then after 6 o'clock, and nothing could be done for me before 9 A. M. next day. I left my card and also named the hotel at which I would stop, they agreeing to notify me when the baggage should be found. After waiting till 8 P. M. and not having any message, I again presented myself at their office, and was coolly informed that I would find the baggage at the Erie Depot. I then urged payment of expenses incurred in remaining one night and day in the City against my wishes, trying to procure the lost property, but was informed they were not responsible for its detention. If they were not, who was?

J. M. B. S.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1872.

P. S.—In a similar experience with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, they not only paid my hotel bills, and also for loss of time, but sent the by baggage free express to destination. J. M. B. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The generous manner in which you have taken notice of the "Dodd's Express frauds" we hope, like other "frauds" you have ventilated, will meet its reward, and will surely call forth the commendation of an outraged people, made the more aggravating when they know and admit that to get justice by litigation no one will try. My experience is like thousands of others, and I, like others, choked down the insult.

I am a commuter on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and here's my experience of a two months:

First Case.—Wife, two children and nurse came to the City, to leave in the Poughkeepsie boat: had two hours' time, and that innocent-looking blonde and beardless, long-legged youth who, in a most winning manner, with smiles oblikee and bland, stands to accost passengers as they come off the boat, promising, with his "Oh, yes, sure!" that the baggage should be delivered in time. Boat arrived at Poughkeepsie, trunks not on board; and, after sundry telegrams and half a day's time spent in tracing, the trunks were found safely stored at Dodd's head-quarters. Two days after they turn up at Poughkeepsie. Think of a family of such dimensions without baggage.

Second Case.—Gave same long-legged youth trunk to be delivered in Brooklyn, and charges paid in advance. Driver delivered trunk, but now before a demand for fifty cents was paid. Had to have trunk, therefore paid the demand. Went for the same long-legged youth! but "the driver is not in." Went five times, and then succeeded in getting the fifty cents refunded.

Third Case.—Lone young lady on the train arriving at 8:40 A. M. on her way to Newport, to take the 12½ train, New-Haven Road. Same long-legged youth called upon and usual promise made. Lady waits at depot for baggage, but no baggage comes, and she is obliged to take evening boat, and baggage is sent by Adams Express.

Can't something be done, dear editor? I am a traveling man, and I can assure you that no city in this country would submit to the base impositions practiced and allowed upon the traveling public. And it is an often-expressing surprise that a road so notorious for courtesy and general accommodating spirit as the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, should allow such outrages to be practiced upon their patrons and supporters. Yours,

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many thanks for your article on "Dodd" in this morning's issue. You have done a great public service in exposing the outrageous and extortionate conduct of this baggage delivery, "Dodd's Express." Forty cents is the charge for packages of all sizes, from a pound weight to a trunk, and, after landing them in the hall, the Hiberian who brings them "goes" for as much more as the bewildered landlady, who finds the entrance to her house blockaded, will stand, before the passage is cleared.

This "Dodd's Express," or "New-York Transfer Company," have the transportation of the United States mails to the various railroad and steam-boat lines running out of this City, and if their extortions are as great on the Government as on the traveling public, it is time the matter was investigated. I think the best way for the public to get relief is to refuse to allow them to deliver their baggage—there are other lines.

A VICTIM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be as well to "strike while the iron is hot," and I will do it, for one. The iron in question is "Dodd's Express." My experience has been as follows: A week ago Monday, I came down in the Albany boat, and on board had the misfortune to meet one of Dodd's "ropers-in." Business compelled me to go down-town before I could go home, and as I had quite a heavy hand-bag, I gave it to the aforesaid gentleman with the question, "When may I see my bag again?" and received the answer, "It will be delivered by 12 M." I went home at 6¼ P. M. and my bag had come. As it was what I expected, I borrowed a few necessary articles and got along the best way I could. The next day, and for two days after, no bag appeared, and I concluded it was lost. I put my receipt in the hands of Shorey's, (late Studley's) Express Company, and on Friday my bag was brought home by them, having been found in the main office of "Dodd's Express Company," under a heap of baggage. They ("Dodd's,") said "they were just going to send it." Can't this fraud be stopped? Hoping the day will come when New-Yorkers will open their eyes and not be humbugged, I am, yours truly, R. S. C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872.

Reopening of the Union Reformed Church, Sixth-Avenue.

This comfortable place of worship was reopened for service yesterday, having been thoroughly repaired and beautifully decorated and upholstered, the walls and ceilings handsomely frescoed, and the stained-glass windows renovated. The members of the congregation having returned from the country and sea-side, were present in their accustomed places. The services commenced with prayer by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Danner, after which the eighty-fourth Psalm was sung by an efficient quartet choir, followed by the reading of the fifty-first chapter of Isaiah and the singing of the eighty-seventh Psalm by the congregation. The pastor took for his text the second verse of the eighty-seventh Psalm: "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob." He drew an interesting picture of the public worship of God from the earliest times among the Jews. Moses had prohibited them from worshipping God exclusively in their closets and on the housetops, and had taught them to worship in assembled multitudes, and the Tabernacle was strictly enjoined by the law and the prophets. Later on the Temple was built, and the people flocked from all quarters to worship their Creator, and humbly present their offerings. The Almighty showed His appreciation of this public adoration by His divine presence on stated occasions, which were celebrated by special services and ceremonies. The Savior himself by teaching and example, enjoined on His followers the worship of God in public, and ever since the Christian era any special interposition of God in cases of plague, war or other calamities, has been acknowledged by special services and thanksgiving. Another instance of the favor in which public worship stood in the sight of God was given on that memorable day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost descended on the praying Apostles and gave them the power of speaking in different tongues. The primitive Christians had always worshiped God in the congregation, and good men in all stages of history had enjoined it. Therefore he urged on his hearers the necessity and importance of punctual attendance at the house of God. While private prayer was obligatory on every one, it did not entirely fulfill the law of God, and did not attain to the importance in His sight that public prayer did. He felt grateful to God for allowing them to meet again in health and strength, but one of the greatest blessings they had to be thankful for was that of being permitted to worship God in public. The reverend gentleman also preached in the evening, subject: "A House of Prayer."

MURDER BY A MUSICIAN.

Fatal Result of a Tenement-House Quarrel—Curious Case in the Eleventh Precinct.

Elias Specht, a musician, sixty-two years old, resides with his family on the third floor of No. 20 Clinton-street. A widow lady, sister of Edward Butler, twenty years old, a cigar-maker, whose residence is No. 443 East Thirteenth-street, lives on the second floor. On Saturday evening Butler, who was slightly under the influence of liquor, visited his sister and remained for over an hour. Some boisterous mirth on the part of Butler annoyed Specht, who had one Jacob Schultz, of No. 18 Clinton-street, spending the day with him. Specht came downstairs and abused Butler for making so much noise. Butler told him to mind his own business, and incensed Specht to such a degree that the latter said he would be revenged on him. Yesterday afternoon, Butler again visited his sister, and remained in her rooms until 6 o'clock, when he left. In the hallway he was met by Specht and Schultz. Without a word of warning, Specht seized him by the right arm and drawing a large knife stabbed him twice, once in the left shoulder and once in the abdomen, an inch above the umbilicus, penetrating the abdominal cavity and inflicting a wound, from which Police Surgeon McClay says, Butler cannot recover. Specht was arrested. Schultz escaped. On being taken to the Station-house, Specht denied having any quarrel with Butler, and said that it was Schultz who stabbed Butler.

THE TURF.

Preparations for the Fall Meeting—General Notes of Interest.

The Fall trotting season is full of promise. The first meeting is that of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association to-morrow, which continues five days. Extensive preparations have been made for large crowds, and Bernstein's orchestra will be present.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Association is to take place on the 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th of October, instead of dates previously announced. This change was necessary to avoid conflicting with the meeting of the American Jockey Club. The entries are to close this evening at Johnson & Marshall's, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed at the careless manner in which the stringent rules of the National Trotting Association are administered, and the most fruitful source from which emanates distrust is that of pulling horses to avoid a record. The Prospect Association intends to keep a watchful eye on the movements of the drivers at the coming meeting, that the majesty of the trotting law may be upheld.

Wm. H. Borst is out with "a challenge to the world" to trot the bay gelding Jim Irving, mile heats, best three in five, to harness or to wagon, to race in May or June, $5,000 each race, or he will bet $5,000 that the horse can beat Dutchman's three-mile record of 7:32½.

Goldsmith Maid and Lucy have arrived in California. The first race is for a purse of $10,000, at Sacramento, between the two mares. On the 5th of October they start at San Francisco for a purse of $7,500. On Oct. 12 the Maid is to meet Hon. Leland Stanford's horse Occident, who trotted three straight heats last Spring in 2:19, 2:19, 2:19¼. The purse is $7,500, and will be trotted at Sacramento. The last of the series is to take place at San Francisco Oct. 26, for a purse of $7,500, when Lucy will measure strides with Gov. Stanford's horse.

Three associations have claimed their dates for their meetings of 1873. Prospect Park has selected from the 7th to the 14th of June; Buffalo Park, the 5th to 8th of August inclusive, and Fleetwood, from 15th to 21st of June.

The Fall meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Driving Park Association is to take place on the 1st of October. The entries to close 25th of September.

The purses of the Citizen Association, Philadelphia, have closed with fifty-five entries, and the Quakers promise to have a glorious time. The meeting is to take place on Tuesday next, 24th inst.

Under the auspices of the American Jockey Club, there will be a sale of thorough-bred horses on the 9th of October at Barker's New-York Tattersalls.

The Kentucky Races—Arrangements at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—The most perfect arrangements have been made by the officers of the Kentucky Association, for the races which commence here to-morrow and continue through the week, with two attractive contests each day and three on Saturday, including a three-mile dash for all ages. The weather is delightful, the course is in perfect condition for making fast time, and the stables are well filled with horses to take part in the sport. Longfellow will be exhibited to the public on the course each day.

The Duties of Mothers—Sermon by Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Texas.

Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Texas, preached yesterday morning at the Church of St. John, Baptist, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, selecting for his text the words, "Is it well with the child," taken from fourth chapter Second Book of Kings, xxvi. verse. In a clear and forcible style the reverend divine described the natural affection existing between the parent and the child—an affection so strong and enduring that it ignores all sacrifices, disregards all adverse opinions and criticisms, and is strongest and brightest even in the presence of shame and disgrace. From the time that Rachel wept and would not be comforted because of the loss of her child down to the present day, in every race and in every land, it has been recognized as the tenderest of loves, and instinctively suggests the idea of its Divine origin. Earth cannot present a greater picture of desolation than the affliction of a mother over the loss of her child. To her mind the universe is worthless beside the remains of the dead, and no sacrifice which the imagination could call up would be too great if its resuscitation could be procured. Yet how few mothers prepare their children for the dread uncertainty, for the terrible trial which follows dissolution. To enable him to meet the struggle of this life is her constant solicitude, and in her every action she exhibits her purpose. But where does she manifest her anxiety in regard to his spiritual welfare? The worldly-minded mother never endeavor to influence his course of life with a view to his eternal salvation. They desire, indeed, that he should be regarded by men as of good moral character, but they fail to educate him in the true Christian doctrine which will render him acceptable in the sight of God. They do not consider the words of Christ, "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his immortal soul?" but in securing his success in life they see the fulfillment of their maternal obligations. It was lamentable to witness the education of the young in our days. It was the education of the mind, not of the soul—education to fit for this life and not for the next. This was a thought for virtuous mothers beside which all others were of no importance. He counseled them to see that the education of their children was based upon a Christian foundation, and that no matter what else was neglected, that this should be faithfully attended to. Thus would they best serve their children and themselves, and fulfill God's purpose in imposing upon them the holy obligation of maternity.

The Broadway Homicide—Wellington's Ante-Mortem Statement—Conflicting Stories.

Coroner Young, fearing that Edward Wellington, alias "Indian Ned," who was shot on Saturday morning by Daniel C. Perkins, keeper of the concert-saloon "New Idea," No. 598 Broadway, would die yesterday, visited Bellevue Hospital and spoke to Wellington, who was in a semi-delerious condition. Wellington made the following statement which clashes against the statements of every other party connected with the case, including Reddy the Blacksmith. Wellington, on being questioned by Coroner Young, made the following statement:

I had been in the saloon a few doors from the one called the "New Idea" on Saturday morning, with William Varley and several others; we had some drinks and afterward had some fun; after being there a while we went to "Red's" place; Red and I subsequently went to the "New Idea," entering by the front door and saw a lot of prostitutes and fellows there; I had no trouble with any one; when I got inside, some one pulled out a pistol and shot me in the face. I do not know who shot me, but think that I would recognize him if I were to see him again. I think Reddy was with me when shot. I did not use any violence, and did not attempt to break in the doors. I remember nothing after being shot, as I was paralyzed. I am too weak to sign my name.

Coroner Young then asked Wellington if he thought he was going to die. Wellington said he didn't. The Coroner then said, "Supposing the doctors were to tell you that you were going to die; would you believe it?" Wellington said: "If I have to peg out, why, I will; but I don't think I will." This invalidated the statement as an ante-mortem deposition. Wellington cannot survive today. Reddy the Blacksmith and the other witnesses are locked up in the Mulberry-street Station.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, Sept. 16.

Goshen.....Hon. Thomas Settle.
Rochester.....Hon. Roscoe Conklin. Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy.
Newburg.....Hon. A. W. Tenny. Gen. John L. Swift.
Havelstraw.....Col. F. S. Lambert.
Jamaica.....Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Gaskills.....Hon. Gen. E. Maynard. Hon. C. A. Clarke.
Richmondville.....Hon. George Becker.
Bleecker Buildings, New-York.....Hon. J. F. Manning. Hon. T. B. Thorpe.
Jacksonville.....Hon. John L. Parker.
Batavia.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Evans' Mills.....Gen. E. M. Lee.
Ilion.....Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Canastota.....Hon. John O'Donnell.
New-Brighton.....Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cold Bank.....Hon. Clinton M. Merriam.
Madrid.....Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler.
Port Richmond, S. I.....Gen. Edward G. Gedney.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Binghamton.....Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C. Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Buffalo.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Ketchamville.....Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rockville Centre.....Hon. Wm. V. Northrup.
Summit.....Hon. George Becker.
Union.....Gen. John L. Swift.
Ithaca.....Hon. John L. Parker.
Stapleton, Staten Island.....Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Chaumont.....Gen. E. M. Lee.
Brewsters.....Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Houston-street, corner Avenue D, New-York.....Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Boonville.....Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Canisteo.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
West Brighton.....Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Gloversville.....Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Norway.....Hon. Clinton L. Merriam. Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
Utica.....Wm R. Johnson.
Appomattox Club, Fifty-fourth-st., New-York.....Hon. Isaac Dayton. Hon. J. F. Manning.
Germania Assembly R'ms.....Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Morrisville.....Hon. John O'Donnell.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.....Hon Lyman Tremain.
Owego.....Hon. Thomas Settle, of N. C.
Cortland.....Gen. John L. Swift.
Hempstead.....Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Halsey Valley.....William Blair.
Lima.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
North Blenheim.....Hon. George Becker.
Newfield.....Hon. John L. Parker.
Greenville.....Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Clay.....Gen. E. M. Lee.
Watertown.....Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Hartsville.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Fairfield.....Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Hastings.....Hon. William P. Fiero.
Horseheads.....Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Munnsville.....Hon. John O'Donnell.
Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn.....Hon. T. C. Cronin. Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Horace Russell.
Varna.....Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Rome.....Rev. Wm. F. Butler. William H. Johnson.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

Jamestown, (P. M.).....Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Auburn.....Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Trumansburg.....Gen. John L. Swift.
Farman.....Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Carmunsville.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Florida.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Potsdam.....Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Weltonville.....Hon. William Symth. Hon. George L. Maynard. Horace Russell. Hon. Tomas D. Adams.
Yorkville.....Hon. W. W. Nortarop. Horace Russell.
Middleburg.....Hon. George Becker.
Shiterville.....Hon. Joha L. Parker.
Caton.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sandy Hill.....Hon. Marin I. Townsend.
Highland Falls.....Frederick G. Gedney.
Irvington.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Salisbury Centre.....Hon. Clinton L. Merriman. Rev. William F. Butler.
Syracuse.....William H. Johnson.
Millport.....Hon. John H. Selkreg.
North Brookfield.....Hon. John O'Donnell.
Latmer Hall, Brooklyn.....Hon. T. C. Cronin. Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Hon. Richard Crowley.
Pulaski.....Hon. A. B. Getty.

Friday, Sept. 20.

Olean (P. M.).....Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
West Troy.....Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Peterboro (P. M.).....Hon. Thomas Settle, of N. C.
Cairo.....Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Yonkers.....Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Cornwall.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Malone.....Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Smithboro.....L. Settle. Hon. Francis M. Finch.
Danby.....William L. Bostwick.
Enfield Centre.....Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Fulton.....Hon. Richard Crowley.
Carlisle.....Hon. George Becker.
Ithaca.....Hon. John L. Swift.
McLean.....Hon. John L. Parker.
Newport.....Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Stormsville.....Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Earlville.....Hon. John O'Donnell.
21st Ward, Brooklyn.....Col. T. B. Thorpe. Col. F. S. Lambert.
Highland.....Gen. George H. Sharpe. Rev. William F. Butler.
Auburn.....William F. Johnson.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Cohoes.....Hon. Thomas Settle.
Bellville.....Gen. E. M. Lee.
Leeds.....Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Canton.....Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Campville.....Capt. E. B. Gere.
Wellsburg.....Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Dryden.....Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Saugerties.....Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Cobleskil.....Hon. George Becker.
Waterloo.....Gen. John L. Swift.
Groton.....Hon. John L. Parker.

Rev. Dr. Scudder on Charity and Love.

Rev. Wm. W. Scudder, D. D., a missionary just returned from Vellore, India, preached yesterday mor

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In real estate matters, the market during the past week has been almost void of interest, for the public sales have been few in number and unimportant, and in other respects affairs have been unusually quiet. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 14, amounts to but $29,050, the smallest aggregate thus far for the year. The figures for the previous week, ending Saturday, Sept. 7, were $160,444. We may from this date, however, expect greater activity, and a daily improvement in the existing state of things. Two suburban auctions were carried through with successful results during the week, and they furnish the only events worthy of notice, viz.: Sale at Bayside, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at which 302 lots were disposed of for $21,200, and sale at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, by J. R. Foley, on Thursday, Sept. 12, at which 500 city lots were sold for $55 000. Total value suburban real estate sold for week ending Saturday, Sept. 14, $76,200. In the auctions projected for this week, although most of the same are of a legal character, a reference to the list published below will show that a large portion of the property to be offered is well worthy the attention of investors. Special attention is also called to the suburban auction in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., which is to be consummated at Queens, Long Island, on Thursday, Sept. 19.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

For the present week, on the days noticed, the following auctions are announced, at which the real estate described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named.

Today, Monday, Sept. 16.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, two four-story brick stores and tenements and lots on Third-avenue, east side, 18 6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street. Buildings each 17.8 by 50. Lots 17.8 by 100.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 53 Cabinet-street, west side, 12.5 feet south of Madison-avenue. Lot 22 by 60.

By John B. Haskin, Esq., referee, under a Supreme Court order at Ford's Hall, West New-Brighton, at 10½ o'clock, a large plot of ground situated on Richmond, Terrace and Burger avenues, in the town named, with water front, well adapted for a Summer garden. Boat from Pier No. 18 North River at 8½ o'clock.

The sale at public auction, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, at 12 M., on the property, is also advertised for today, of a large house, together with twenty-eight City lots, located on Third-avenue, between Third and Fourth streets. Particulars can be obtained of G. W. Barnes, owner, No. 12 First-street, this City.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, a plot of land containing eight full lots, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first-street, extending through to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue, plot in size, 100 by 199.11. Also, at another similar sale, John M. Glover, Esq., referee, four lots, together in size, 100 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order, James N. Piper, Esq., referee, the four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 54 Ninth-street, south side, 185.11 feet east of Sixth avenue, house 16.8 by 50, lot 93.11 feet deep.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, two four-story and basement high stoop Mansard roof brown-stone houses and lots, situated on the east side of Madison-av., 42 feet south of 84th-st. Lots each 20 by 78.7. Houses each 56 feet in depth. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a house and lot on 68th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 4th-av. Lot, 25 by 100.5.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Philip L. Wilson, Esq., referee, a house and lot on 124th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 1st-av. Lot, 25 by 100.11.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

By A. J. Bleecker, son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the valuable property situated on the south-east corner of Houston and Willett streets, known as Nos. 331 and 333 Houston-street, embracing a plot of ground 37 3 by 65, with a four-story brick and a three-story brick house upon the same; buildings in size, No. 331, (corner house,) 17.3 by 42; No. 333 adjoining, 20 by 33.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Thirtieth-street, north side, 158.4, east of Second-avenue; lot 18.5 by 98.9.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a legal sale, the property No. 765 (late No. 606) Fourth-street, north side, 75 feet west of Lewis-street; lot irregular.

The public sale of 161 acres of farm land, located on the Hamburg Mountain, Sussex County, N. J., three miles from Hamburg and three hours from this City, via New-York Midland Railroad, is also noticed for Wednesday, to take place on the premises at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, five new four-story high stoop brown-stone front houses and lots known as Nos. 403, 405, 407, 411 and 413 West Forty-seventh-street, on the north side, 75 feet west of Ninth-avenue; lots each 21.5 by 100.5; houses each 50 feet deep. This proposed transaction is one of special importance, and should attract attention.

By Richard N. Camp, under a Supreme Court order, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., referee, one lot, with improvements, on the west side of Second-avenue, 80.4 feet south of Forty-third-street. Lot in size, 20.1 by 75.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Forty-third-street, south side, 425 feet east of Second-avenue. Lot 16.8x100. Also, at a similar sale, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 199 Church-street, lot 21.2x75.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, under a legal order, property on Eighteenth-street, south side, 375.10 feet west of Lexington-avenue, lot 18.4x16.2.2.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., at Queens, Long Island, on the line of Stewart's Garden City Railroad, on the ground, at 12 M., 400 eligibly located and choice building lots, in close proximity to the depots of both the Central and Long Island Railways, and distant only from fifteen to twenty-eight minutes, from which point the property is reached by thirty-six trains daily. This sale, being one of real importance, should meet with success, as few better opportunities have been presented for this season for securing a desirable country home on reasonable terms. Special tram on day of sale, for which free tickets and also maps of property can be obtained of the auctioneer, at his well-known office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Friday, Sept. 20.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Fifty-seventh-street, east side, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, lot 25 by 100.

By Wm. Keeseley, at the City Hall, by order of M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, various interests in the following City real estate: Property on the south-east corner of Canal and Church streets, lot 26 by 57.11, plot of land 25 by 50, in rear of above; property on Canal-street, south side of Church-street, four lots each 21.3 by 16 by 50 by 25; property on the west side of Forsyth-street, lot 25 by 100, and property on Madison-street, south side, 97.7 feet west of James-street, lot 27.6 by 139.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Lyman W. Bates, Esq., referee, one lot, 14.3 by 72, with improvements, on Twenty-second-street, south side, 88.3 feet west of Ninth-avenue. This sale closes the week's business.

The above list, we believe, includes all the proposed public sales of the week, but should any have been omitted, should our attention be called to the fact, the transaction will be duly noticed.

PRIVATE SALES.

W. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, is reported to have recently disposed of City real estate, at private contract, as follows: Three-story brown-stone front house and lot, 120 by 45 by 100, on the north side of West Forty-third-street, 75 feet east of Broadway, (new line,) sold to James W. Gillies for $28,500. One lot, 24.11 by 100, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 174.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, sold for $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 13.

28th-st., s. s., 37.1-6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x98.9	$500
38th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 46.8x80	13,000
53d-st., s. s., 227.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.4	20,200
53d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 125x100.4	120,000
New-av., n. e. corner 138th-st., 28x100; New-av., s. e. corner 139th-st., 25x100; 10th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 139th-st., 56x100	11,500
5th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 24.8x100	95,000
9th-av., n. w. corner 45th-st., 100.5x100, one-fourth part; 9th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 45th-st., 17.8x—x63.9x100, one-fourth part; 45th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x18.8x70x43	1,000

LEASE.

Chatham-st., Nos. 180 and 181, first floor and basement, 4 years, per year | $3,900 |

CITY REAL ESTATE.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

SEPTEMBER FREE LIST

of City houses, lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, new complete City map, &c.

No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A QUICK TRANSIT.

Westchester and Washington Heights property for sale, in plots to suit purchasers.

POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

Branch office, Fordham.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED house, containing City conveniences, together with stable and eleven lots, in best part of Morrisania, on high ground; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.

HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

AUTUMN LIST OF BROWN-STONE AND brick houses for sale in all parts of the city, ranging in price from $11,000 to $150,000, situated on the avenues and principal streets.

HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 23d-st., containing all modern improvements and in excellent order, will be sold cheap if applied for at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H.

LOTS ON AND NEAR CENTRAL-AV., close to the Harlem River and projected tunnel at 7th-av. For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STONE church and three lots on the corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. Apply to WM. R. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND PLAZA, below 72d-st.—Six lots, including corner. For sale at a reasonable price. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000 WILL BUY A VERY DESIRABLE English basement brown-stone 17x55½ block on West 54th-st near 7th-av.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

$20,000 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house on Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Cheap.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

$21,500 WILL BUY A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone on 54th-st., between 4th-av. and Lexington-av. This is a very attractive house.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

$40,000 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house; 21x55x100, on 78th-st., near Madison-av.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

$60,000 WILL BUY A MAGNIFICENT wide house near Central Park. Other desirable houses for sale.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

UNIMPROVED LOTS FREE FROM INCUMBRANCES, situated at North New-York, overlooking Harlem, and rapidly increasing in value, to exchange for one or two medium-sized houses, located on the west side of the City, below 56th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 182D-ST., NEAR AVENUE St. Nicholas, a handsome residence, with all the improvements; stable and carriage-house attached; with sixteen lots of ground.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 117 West 32d-st., in splendid order; all the improvements; with or without furniture.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

EAST RIVER VALUABLE WATER front with forty lots near 99th-st. For sale in one body by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WATER FRONTS ON THE HARLEM and East Rivers, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TEN LOTS ON 113TH AND 114TH STS., near 3d-av., for sale cheap. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EAST SIDE LOTS IN PLOTS TO SUIT. For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

REMEMBER! TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, the rare chance to buy property cheap and on easy terms, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the four-story English basement brown-stone and one store property, and sixty-five acres, in plots to suit, one-half to eight acres. The land is high, beautiful and very desirably situated. One hour from New-York, on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad. For particulars call on CAMPBELL & PIERSON, No. 1¼ Park-place.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH twenty acres of land, in the splendid village of Whitestone, Long Island; fine view of the bay; good for speculative purposes, having streets and avenues on all sides; nothing to be compared to it on Long Island; will be sold or exchanged at a bargain. Also, one acre, beautifully located, with fine fruit-trees; well adapted for a villa-seat. Apply to JAMES NOBLE, No. 424 West 25th-st., New-York.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF MOUNTAIN farm, good land, 161 acres, highest ground in the State, thirty-five miles from New-York, on a lake on the Hamburg Mountain, N. J., three miles from Hamburg, on the Midland Railroad, to be sold at auction on the ground Sept. 18 next, see advertisement in the *Tribune*, or apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, *Tribune* Building.
DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, Newark, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—RARE CHANCE.—A most valuable water power, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, on line of railway, together with extensive building site, is offered at a merely nominal price to parties contemplating the erection of factory buildings. Address, immediately, THOMPSON, No. 89 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR $25,000 OR MORE WILL BE paid in an exchange for City property, a splendid farm of 250 acres, having one mile of front on the east bank of the Hudson, near New-Hamburg; farm buildings all in perfect order; will sell all, also, large and elegant brick mansion, draperies, &c., and fifty acres of the land adjoining the above. Apply to J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE INVESTORS.—Estate of the late Richard T. Haines, containing fifty acres and large mansion, situated in the finest part of Elizabeth, for sale in whole or in plots, at figures that will command the attention of buyers. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or WM. A. HAINES, Executor, No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREEN-point.—Four neatly finished new houses, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st., convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. C. SMITH.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season. Apply to WALTER S. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house, just completed, containing eight rooms and all modern improvements; situated on high ground, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of JOHN F. SCOTT, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNtry-seat at Morristown; plenty of fruit and shade; in the midst of fine improvements; elevated and healthful; will be sold with from four to twenty-five acres, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

BRICK CHURCH STATION. ORANGE, D. N. J.—$5,500; $1,000 cash, four-bedroom rooms; thoroughly built; all improvements; four minutes' walk from station. G.W. BOWERS, near station.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY, located on and near the new railroads, having their termini on the Harlem River. For sale in plots to suit by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HARLEM OR Westchester County real estate, a farm with modern improvements, well located at Dunellen, N. J. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY SUITABLE for investment or speculation. For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the township of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

NEW ERA FOR LONG ISLAND.

FIRST CHOICE.
GRAND OPENING SALE
At Auction of
400 SELECT BUILDING SITES,
ON STEWART'S NEW GARDEN CITY RAILROAD,
AT QUEENS, L. I.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1872,
On the premises.

First sale on the new railroad. Choice property. Its immediate proximity to the stations of two railroads, the Central of Long Island, and the Long Island. Twenty-eight minutes from Hunter's Point. Thirty-six daily trains. Title perfect; terms easy; sale absolute. Come everybody. Grafulla's band, Harrison, bountiful collation. Free excursion tickets on and after Saturday at office of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BY JOHN B. HASKIN, REFEREE—ON MONDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Ford's Hall, near steam-boat landing, West New-Brighton; Peremptory sale of a beautiful plot of land at Richmond Terrace and Burger-av., West New-Brighton, with valuable water-front; conveniently and magnificent location for a Summer garden. Take 8½ boat from Pier No. 18 North River.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, a large house, with all the modern improvements, and twenty-eight City lots, situated on 3d-av., between 3d and 4th sts. For particulars inquire of G. W. BARNES, owner, No. 12 1st-st., New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. BLAKE, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on MONDAY, 16th of September, 1872, at 12 M., all his right, title and interest in the following assets belonging to said bankrupt estate: Land warrant No. 48,617, viz.: the north-east quarter of section 34, in township 96 north, range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 46,964, located viz.: the south-west quarter of section 35, in township 96, north range, 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 48,600, located, viz.: the south-east quarter of section 34, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 44,325, located, viz.: the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 38 207, located as follows: The north-west quarter of section 35, in township 96, north, of range 45 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux City, Iowa. Terms of sale, cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SADDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.—Will sell at auction, Sept. 25, 1872, 700 elegant lots, in plots of 50x150 feet each or more, at MAYWOOD, (West Hackensack,) Midland Railroad, N. J. Special train 10 A. M. These beautiful lots, less than one hour from New-York, are worthy of attention. For maps, passes and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT ENGLEWOOD—TWELVE MILES from New-York by railroad, for such time—not beyond May 1, 1873—as may be desired, a good commodious well-built house, replete with every convenience; furnace, range, bath-room, &c.; surrounded by very pleasant grounds and by convenient outbuildings; rent, by reason of exceptional circumstances, very low. For further particulars, address Box No. 77 Englewood, N. J.

A FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY-furnished three-story brick, high-stoop house, 22x50, with dining-room in extension, will be rented to a private family at $250 a month for eight months, or less if taken by the year; immediate possession.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, FULLY FURnished, on Fifth-av., only one block from St. Thomas' Church; four story, brown stone, high stoop, in complete order; never rented before; private family only.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

WEST 39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—AN exquisitely-furnished dwelling, 23x70, to let to an immediate and good tenant, at a very moderate rental. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st., one door from 7th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT to private families in the new and improved buildings, north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., with separate coal vaults and elevator from cellar. Can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,227 3d-av. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

AN EXTRA ROOMY HIGH-STOOP brick and stone house, 60 feet square, and grounds in good order, to let or lease low; modern improvements: convenient to Broadway and 57th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 140 West 27th-st., in splendid order; immediate possession.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—BUILDING NOS. 3, 5 AND 7 East 4th-st., seventy-five feet east of Broadway; store and warerooms on first and second floors, with manufacturing or storage accommodations on third and fourth floors. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, an unfurnished house, in good order, from Oct. 15; location between 20th and 38th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 rent. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A SMALL or medium-sized house, located in a good street on the west side south of 50th-st., price not to exceed $22,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES TO RENT—WANTED BY F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN AND his brother wish to take charge of a gentleman's house while the family are in Europe; best of references. Address by letter, Mrs. E. W., No. 9 West 14th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly cut and set, at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for any single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in the presence of bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application relating to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office until 2 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 26th day of October, 1872, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:
10,000 bushels State Oats.
200 tons Timothy Hay.
30 tons hand-thrashed Rye Straw.
All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay and straw, on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of November, 1872.

J. M. MARCHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster United States M. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1872.

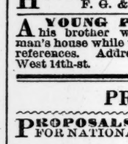
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WOOLEN STOCKINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, in duplicate, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1872, for the delivery, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
50,000 pairs Army Woolen Stockings, to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.
L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,
Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzer, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.



These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

CANAL-BOAT.—A PARTY WANTED with capital, to demonstrate the best mode of propelling canal-boats by steam. Model can be seen by addressing CANAL-BOAT, Station F, New-York City.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COMPLETE SET of circular mill saws, planer, &c., in good order. Just the machinery for cutting heavy lumber. Address immediately, R. A. B., No. 89 White-st.

LIFE POLICY HOLDERS MAY OBtain independent and experienced advice, policy valuations, &c., from D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary, No. 233 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,

AND

Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 90 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, for reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring it, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and Interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine-st.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Fast due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription,

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $2,500,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the **Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,**) and the net profit on this work alone will be over $500,000. The Company is now offering work to the amount of more than $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES *of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly* $300,000, *and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth in six years, at least* $1,000,000—*an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.*

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 58,127 feet of bridges, 18 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, or over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

COOK COUNTY 7s.
CHICAGO PARK 7s.

Full particulars on application.
For sale by

GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 216 BROADWAY.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS. Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
Also,

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS. | WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
India.....Sept. 21 | Olympia.....Sept. 18
California.....Sept. 28 | Trinacria.....Sept. 25
Australia.....Oct. 5 | Iowa.....Oct. 9
Columbia.....Oct. 12 | Alexandria.....Oct. 16
Europa.....Oct. 19 | Britannia.....Oct. 23
Anglia.....Oct. 26 | Caledonia.....Oct. 30

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba....Wed'sday. Sept. 18 | Batavia...Sat'day. Sept. 21
Scotia...Wed'sday. Sept. 25 | Algeria....Sat'day. Sept. 28
Java....Wed'sday. Oct. 2 | Parthia....Sat'day. Oct. 5
China...Wed'sday. Oct. 9 | Calabria...Sat'day. Oct. 12
Russia...Wed'sday. Oct. 16 | Abyssinia.Sat'day. Oct. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $60, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 28 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC.....Oct. 12, 7½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS....Thursday, Oct. 3, 9 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Oct. 5, 7 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A.M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG....Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 P.M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A.M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'day, Oct. 9, at 9½ A.M.

These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$25, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 21
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE.....DA-RE....Saturday, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 18, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jos. PRICE...Oct. 9, at 10½ A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTER.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 68 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 19th and 29th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 29.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF CLARK, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tenata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 42 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 46 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 405 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Sept. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Sept. 19.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-western Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers of Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

TOUR ROUND THE GLOBE.

Mr. Thomas Cook, the well-known tourist of No. 98 Fleet-st., London, will leave Liverpool, by steamer Oceanic of the White Star line, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, with a party of ladies and gentlemen for a tour round the globe.

The route from New-York will be via Niagara Falls, Chicago, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Suez Canal, Brindisi, Mount Cenis and London, with arrangements for

THE NILE AND PALESTINE.

Fare for the entire round, first class, with sixty days' board, $1,500, gold.

Thirty days' tent and saddle life in Palestine.

Twenty days on Nile to first cataract and back; $560, gold, additional.

Several Americans will join the party at New-York and Chicago.

For further information apply to E. M. JENKINS, Allegheny, Penn., American Representative of Thos. Cook & Son, who is authorized to book passengers for this tour.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son will open an office in New-York, under the firm name of COOK, SON & JENKINS, in January next, for the sale of Cook's tourist tickets to all parts of Europe and the East.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEBAUGH.....Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 3.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 2 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Thurs., Sept. 19.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)...Wed. Sept. 25
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana only,) Wed. Oct. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Wed., Oct. 9

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANO, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

50,000 PIECES OF RIBBONS,
EVERY VARIETY, STYLE, AND COLOR,
FROM 5c. YARD UP TO $2.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c. YARD UP.
AT KINZEY'S.

25,000 SILK NECK-TIES IN
PLAIN, BROCADE, ROMAN STRIPES,
CHARGEABLE, PLAIDS; ALSO WINDSOR AND WILSON TIES, FROM 10c. TO $1 25.
AT KINZEY'S.

NEW FALL HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, LACES AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILK, VELVETS, SATINS, BONNET VELVETS, FROM 75c. YARD UP.
AT KINZEY'S.

80,000 PIECES SILK FRINGES, GIMPS, PASSEMENTERIES, VELVET, &c.
SILK FRINGES FROM 6c. YARD UP.
SILK GIMPS FROM 25c. UP.
AT KINZEY'S.

60,000 YARDS REAL AND IMITATION LACES FROM 1c. YARD UP TO $4.
VALENCIENNES LACES FROM 2c. UP.
BLACK SILK LACES, 2c. UP.
AT KINZEY'S.

1,500 DOZEN PAIRS KID GLOVES.
ONE-BUTTON KIDS, 25c. PAIR UP.
TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 67c. PAIR UP.
MISSES' FINE KIDS, 50c. PAIR.
AT KINZEY'S.

200 BOXES LADIES' UNDER-WEAR.
CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SACQUES,
NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, AT ABOUT
THE COST OF THE MATERIALS.
AT KINZEY'S.

2,500 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK, COMMENCING AT 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 29c., 31c., 38c., 42c., YARD.
AT KINZEY'S.

SEVERAL CASES LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 6c. UP.
MISSES' AND BOYS' FROM 5c. UP.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 12½c. UP.
AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING ON MONDAY 600 LOTS
OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, ALL
NEW, DESIRABLE GOODS, VERY LOW.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

TODAY.

Every Department filled with New Goods.
Silk Bonnet Velvets, Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Velveteens, 50c., 65c., 75c. and up.
Silks, Satins, All-Silk Turquoise, every shade.
Gros Grain Ribbons, every width, in the new shades.
Sash Ribbons, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. per yard.

Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.

100 Cartons of New French Flowers.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings. Silk Fringes, ten thousand Ladies' Neck-ties, about fifty cents on the dollar. A special purchase and offering.

New Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions by every steamer from Europe.

Corsets, 50c., 65c., 75c. and $1 a pair.
Examine our $1 50 and $2 Corsets.

Specialty—Ten thousand dollars' worth of Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings, at fifty cents on the dollar.

DAILY.

New Styles in Hats and Bonnets
Exhibited in our Hat Rooms, Second Floor.

KID GLOVES

At 25c., at 50c., the pair.
Two Buttons, 75c. and $1 the pair.
Edward Glove, warranted, $1 pair.
Edward Glove, Two Buttons, $1 25 pair.
Gents' Kid Gloves, $1 and $1 50, cheap.

Edward Ridley & Son,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND,
62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

TO MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

JOBBING ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR

YOU WILL FIND FULL LINES OF
Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Velvets, Velveteens, Laces, Silks, Torquois, new shades; one of the largest stocks in the City to select desirable Millinery goods from.

We have the cheapest low-priced Kid Gloves in America, our own manufacture and importation.

Edward Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT THE POPULAR

CARPET-STORE,

No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st., New-York.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 50 cents per yard.
TWO-PLIES, 75 cents to $1 per yard.
EXTRA SUPERS, $1 25 per yard.
ELECTROTYPE BRUSSELS, $1 per yard
A FINE LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25.
A FINE LINE OF TAPESTRY BODY, $1 65.
VELVETS, $2 25.

Also,
A fine stock of THREE-PLY CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICES and CURTAINS, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Having completed their addition, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16, their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

DRESS GOODS

In all the latest fabrics, comprising
Cachemir Sicilien, in Plain and Brocaded,
(Styles strictly confined to this house.)
Irish and French Poplins.
Carmelite Cashmeres, Camel's Hair Cloths.
Drap de Nice, Mohines, Cachemire.
Plain, Fancy and Richly-Brocaded Silks,
(IN ALL THE NEWEST COLORINGS.)
Damask Crepelines. (all Silk.)
Black Silks, in all the leading makes.
Trimming and Cloaking Velvets.
Laces, Embroideries and Handkerchiefs.
India Canes' Hair and Cashmere Shawls.
Mourning Goods.
White Goods, Linens, Hosiery.
Under-Wear, Blankets, Flannels, and Quilts.
Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16, with a choice stock of

Satin Damasks, Plain Satins, Figured and Plain Silk Terries, Oriental Tapestries, Cachemires, Plain and Figured Worsted Terries, Tapestry Piano and Table Covers.

French, Swiss, Guipure and Nottingham

CURTAINS,

NEW DESIGNS.
ALSO,
BEDDING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c.

FINE CARPETS

For Fall, 1872.

The extensive additions and improvements to our CARPET DEPARTMENT being now complete, we have opened

MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES.

IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
ALSO,
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TURKEY, AND DUTCH CARPETS,
WOVEN ENTIRE FOR ROOMS.
In a large variety of sizes.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

BARGAINS

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS.
FRENCH CASHMERES, 75 cents; worth $1.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 10; worth $1 30.
CRAPE CLOTH, 75 cents; worth 70 cents.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, from 60 cents to $1 50.
ALPACAS, 30 cents; worth 40 cents.
ALPACAS, 50 cents; worth 65 cents.
ARMISE CORDS, 75 cents and $1.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 75 cents; worth 95 cents.

Black Silks, $1 25 to $4.

ONE CASE FRENCH MOHAIRS, 40 cents; worth 80 cents.
ONE CASE SCOTCH URSEYS, 12½ cents; half cost.
A full line of mixed materials for second mourning wear. Suits, Bonnets, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., full line of PARIS, BERLIN, and LONDON STYLES, SEVEN WEEKS EARLIER than COSTUME importers. EXAMINE before purchasing READY-MADE imported suits. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern. PERFECT GUIDES.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.

Mme. HENRIETTE BUHLMEYER, formerly No. 5 Great Jones-st.,
will exhibit, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 15 East 9th-st., near 5th-av., the most recherché assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c., all selected from the first houses of Paris.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening.

Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.
Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES are now open at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., and Brevoort Hall, Nos. 154 and 156 East 54th-st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. Circulars at private Academy, No. 212 East 11th-st.

J. MARS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 299 Bleecker-st., (late Thompson's,) will open TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1; for terms send for circular.

N. B.—Opening soirée MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 14th-st., near Broadway; day and evening classes; all dances taught in one quarter, six in six private lessons.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks, $2. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR.
With water-coolers. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 363 Hudson-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of CLERKE & BUTLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WM. B. CLERKE will liquidate the affairs of the firm.

WM. B. CLERKE,
RICHARD F. BUTLER.

N. B.—Mr. WM. B. CLERKE will carry on the business.
WM. B. CLERKE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1872.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—A few persons can obtain comfortable homes for the Autumn and Winter months at reasonable terms; house pleasantly located and near depot. Address Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 22d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 22d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av. (Murray Hill;) table d'hote. This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.

W. L. FISH.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan: rooms, with board, $3 50 per day; family rooms for the Winter at liberal rates; hotel newly painted and frescoed; with new elevators.

LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND University-place.—A fine house, with new furniture throughout, and splendid apartments, with all modern improvements, en suite and single, for families, with good French table; references exchanged.

NO. 154 WEST 48TH-ST.—A LARGE front room on second floor, also front room on third floor, both handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; family strictly private.

NO. 146 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—BACK parlor and small extension and second floor front room, with hall-bed-room connecting, to let, newly furnished; house in complete order; breakfast if desired.

NO. 106 EAST 10TH-ST., EAST OF 4TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms and excellent board in a very pleasant location; all modern improvements; four modern languages spoken; references.

OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE,
HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with every modern convenience, to let, with board, at No. 20 West 29th-st.; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, FOR three or four adults, handsomely-furnished parlor, two large bedrooms, bath-room, dining-room and ample closets; no children; boarders not taken; house occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, en suite, for families or single gentlemen; persons wishing to furnish their rooms can also be accommodated.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, en suite, with private table if desired; two rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, without board, in a private family of adults; three doors west of Broadway. No. 133 West 36th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 114, EAST.—An elegantly furnished second floor with private bath room to let, without board, to a party desiring superior accommodations; references exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST., OPPOSITE Grand Hotel, two furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a strictly private family; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 50 EAST 31ST-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, front room, handsomely furnished, to let with board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Private family.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 215 EAST.—Desirable rooms, furnished, having all modern conveniences, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR HANDSOMELY furnished; pantries and every convenience, to let, with private table and attendance. References. Call at No. 21 30th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR GRAND Opera-house—Large, handsome room to let, with board, on second or third floor; has all modern improvements; first-class board and references.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Large and elegant rooms, with first-class board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; also a few table boarders accommodated.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of large rooms; parlor floor; all improvements, with private table; first-class attendance. Apply at No. 51 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET.—AT NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST., IN A private family, a desirable parlor and bedroom, on third floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN Park and Madison avs., handsome parlor floor with private table; also, second floor (five communicating.) Board or private table.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for two or three gentlemen; also a suite on parlor floor; references required. No. 26 East 20th-st.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 31ST-ST.—Two front rooms, one hall room, with first-class board; gentlemen and wives or gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, BEAUTIfully furnished; private table; to party of adults; also rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No. 140.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife, a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor; references exchanged. No. 32 West 32d-st.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—AT MISS H. E. OGDEN'S, to let, handsomely-furnished floors, first and second, five rooms en suite to a family; also bedrooms on third floor; private tables.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR below 34th-st.—Elegantly-furnished parlor floor to rent, with private table; other suits and single rooms; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, HANDsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite; location unexceptionable; references required. Address Box No. 3,259 Post-office.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET in a private house, first floor, No. 241 West 43d-st., suitable for one or two single gentlemen; good references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let an entire floor, beautifully furnished, to a party of adults; private table. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST corner 31st-st.—Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a few handsome rooms on second and fourth floors. Apply at No. 137 West 42d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—PARLOR FLOOR and entire third floor, with or without private table; $100 per week.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table; references required.

TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHed, with or without board, if required. No. 169 West 25th-st., second floor.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH-ST.—LARGE AND handsome rooms, single or en suite, on second floor, with board.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, WILLing to pay liberally for a pleasant home in a small family, may call at No. 115 East 39th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 123—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board; moderate prices; also table boarders accommodated.

A SECOND FLOOR TO RENT.—WITH or without private table, at No. 21 West 31st-st.; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A pleasant room, with or without board, on reasonable terms. Call at No. 58 West Washington-place.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR to gentlemen without board, at No. 204 West 23d-st. References given and required.

NO. 138 MADISON-AV.—ONE SUITE OF rooms, with board; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS to let, with board, to families or single.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.—A gentleman and wife would like to find another gentleman and wife to join them, take a first-class furnished house, and divide expenses; none but parties well known and of the highest respectability treated with. Address C., Post-office Box No. 265.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND AUTUMN RESORT.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant Hotel will remain OPEN DURING THE FALL MONTHS, under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

The house is reached by steamboats Adelphi and Alexis from foot of Harrison-st., 4 and 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 4:30 P. M., or by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Englewood. Address

CHARLES E. MURRAY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 269 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests during the Fall months; located on spur of the Blue Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg; elevation 900 feet; beautiful and extended views of Beaver and Cherry Valleys; interesting drives and walks; coach at Stroudsburg Depot; terms moderate. For circulars address

GEN. HARTRANFT.

Who His Defamers Are, and What Their Motives Are.

The Real Facts in the Case—A Complete Refutation of the Charges Made Against Him—Slanders Made out of Whole Cloth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1872.

The slanderous personal attacks that have been made upon Gen. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor in this State, are beginning to recoil upon their authors. They have brought out in his defense a cloud of witnesses whose united testimony to his honesty and faithfulness as a public official puts entirely to nought the vile slanders of his enemies. They have also been the means of exposing the real character of the men who originated the slanders, and of the motives that actuated them. It has been clearly shown that, so far from Gen. Hartranft having been guilty of abusing his trust as Auditor-General of the State, it was his unswerving fidelity to that trust and his refusal to betray it in the interest of his present defamers, that brought down upon his head these personal attacks and insinuations against his official honesty. The chief concocter of the charges against Gen. Hartranft is one Dr. Payne, the head of a disreputable institution called the "Medical University of Pennsylvania." It is enough to say of this institution and its head that the Legislature of this State last winter ordered an investigation into its management, during which it was proved that Payne had made a practice of selling medical degrees to all sorts of persons, at prices ranging from two to two hundred dollars. The Legislature decided that the institution was a disgrace to Pennsylvania, and a scandal upon the medical profession, and they forthwith repealed the charter. This Dr. Payne became one of the bondsmen of Geo. O. Evans, the man who is to be tried for defrauding the State out of $300,000. He, of course, made strenuous efforts to have the prosecution against Evans abandoned, in order to save himself as bondsman. Gen. Hartranft, on the contrary, has used his utmost endeavors to urge on the suit and bring the offender to justice; and it is well understood that, if he is elected Governor, there is no hope for Evans or his backers. Hence the attempt to break down the character of Gen. Hartranft and prevent his election by trumping up all sorts of charges against him. This plot to undermine the character of Gen. Hartranft was concocted and set in motion as long ago as last Winter when the Legislature was in session. No better evidence is needed of the infamous character of the conspiracy than the fact that the New-York *Sun* was employed, at the outset, as the principal medium for giving currency to the slanders. A paper that has defended the Tammany "Ring" from the start; that defended Barnard and Cardozo, and that is well known to be in the market for the defense of any thief or burglar in the land, was the fit and proper medium for Payne and his conspirators to inaugurate their slanderous crusade against Gen. Hartranft. A full exposure of the inception of the plot to kill off Hartranft has been made by Mr. Thomas V. Cooper, a member of the last Pennsylvania Legislature, from which I make the following extracts:

MR. COOPER'S STORY.

"One morning I received a note requesting me to call in one of the rooms of the Hotel. There I was introduced by one of my constituents, since shown to be one of Evans's securities, to George O. Evans, accused of appropriating $291.000 of the State's money, Dr. Payne, the attorney Strahan, and others. These parties desired me to introduce to the House that morning a series of resolutions charging Gen. Hartranft with dishonesty in the management of the auditing department, and of Mackey, Chief of the Treasury. They went into a long explanation of their proposed movement, and endeavored to pledge me that if I became its legislative champion my name should be heralded throughout the State and nation as a model reformer. They spoke of their immense power and means—rather of the means backing them—saying they could control $500.000, not for the purchase of votes in support of the resolution; oh! no; that was not even intimated; but as a moral support to the movement. That that amount and this support would come through some channel of reform not named or described.

They named a number of newspapers that could be counted upon to further and back the undertaking by glowing articles and such evidences as would at least awaken suspicion. Among the newspapers named were the New-York *Sun* and *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press* and Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other papers of large influence. An introduction of their resolutions would be immediately followed by flaming articles from these and other sources, and if necessary the question could be pushed in the Legislature by speeches, and evidence could be produced sufficient to injure Hartranft's chances for nomination and election. When asked for this evidence, a check or a draft, a note, one or two private letters, and the name of Yerkes & Co. were shown. And an hour's examination convinced me that nothing in the least degree tangible was presented, and subsequent developments have shown that every atom of testimony bore only upon private and personal transactions—that nothing in any way connected Hartranft with the improper use of the State funds. When this objection was urged they failed to meet it, and the party plainly showed by word and action that their object was to create an improper suspicion—this for purposes of their own—this, as they were told, with a view to defeat Hartranft, and prevent any further prosecution of the claims of the State against Evans. When asked to treat the conversation as confidential, I said that Hartranft ought to know it; that he was a friend, and that I should tell him; his after conduct would attest his guilt or innocence. Somewhat to my surprise, they manifested a sudden willingness that he should be told, and this was confirmation that the whole movement was designed to scare him off from a proper prosecution. A few minutes later I told Hartranft. He replied: 'These parties have for the past twenty-four hours been trying to get some one to introduce their resolutions, and only last night they offered me $58,000 to withdraw the prosecution, and I refused. The very lowest amount one the State may be based upon the decision or bail fixed by Judge Pearson, and that is $100.000. This prosecution shall not be withdrawn until the State gets her due, and if these parties want investigation they shall have it.' That was the substance of what Hartranft said. Soon followed, not the introduction of the resolutions of Evans & Co. for in common with myself every one approached refused to touch them, but those requested by Hartranft, and those which led to the investigations wherein Hartranft was unanimously acquitted and some of the Evans ring condemned.

Have I not shown sufficient to satisfy all that there was a conspiracy here? a conspiracy to betray the State, if Hartranft would 'scare; if not, to threaten his chances as a candidate for Governor? Why, the very papers named or these men as pledged to the 'moral support' of their object, each and all, with singular, with more than suspicious unanimity, opposed the State ticket as soon as it was nominated. Yet more; this evidence, then in the private keeping of these men, has since appeared in the columns of the *Press*, Lancaster *Express*, and other papers opposing the State ticket. Who supplied it? Who else than those still bent upon keeping within their possession the $291.000 retained as commissions for collecting the State's war claims?

These facts would not be new to you if you had opportunity to examine the full record, for so much of this explanation as was then known to me was made to the Legislature the morning following the appearance of an article in the *Sun*. The only remaining charge, that Hartranft has engaged in speculating with the bonds in the Sinking Fund, was successfully met by the State Treasurer when he invited Col. Forney and a committee of honest and competent men to examine his vaults and accounts. The report of those who accepted the invitation—and Col. Forney didn't—shows that the $9,400,000 railroad bonds there, and they are the only ones, are not negotiable! This opinion but confirmed a report made by a Senate Committee in 1871, when an attempt was made to sell these bonds and apply the proceeds to the payment of the State debt, that report pronouncing them not negotiable even by the State, which was a party to the original contract when her public works were sold, and that Committee, if I remember aright, had for its Chairman Chas. R. Buckalew, the present competitor of our candidate for Governor.

I have known Gen. Hartranft for years, have for two years past been associated with him well posted in State politics, and I have yet to know any of their number who do not believe him personally and officially honest. His reputation has never in my hearing been impeached by any such, whether Democrats or Republicans."

Having failed to make a tool of the Legislature in prosecuting their vile conspiracy against Gen. Hartranft, (that body having, at his request, investigated all the charges against him, and reported unanimously that they were utterly groundless,) the enemies of Hartranft then sought other means of effecting their purpose. From that time forward until the present they have bused themselves in inventing new slanders against him, and no sooner is one refuted than they try another. But as I remarked at the outset of this letter, they have overreached themselves, and their attacks are beginning to recoil on their own heads. Many men belonging to the opposition in politics have become so disgusted with this unjust personal abuse of Gen. Hartranft that they have volunteered as witnesses in his defense against the policy of their own party.

A very full and thorough refutation of the charges against Hartranft was made by H. B. Swoope, Esq., of Pittsburg, United States District-Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, in a speech delivered at the Wigwam in this city, last week. His remarks were very imperfectly reported in the Philadelphia papers, but I have obtained from him a revision of the published report from which I extract the following:

MR. SWOOPE'S DEFENSE OF HARTRANFT.

I ask your consideration briefly to some of the charges that have been made against our candidates; and to a brief discussion of the record of the head of the Democratic ticket—the renowned and patriotic and distinguished Charles R. Buckalew. One of the first and principal charges that has been made against the Republican candidate for Governor is, that he is the candidate of the Ring, the Treasury Ring, the Ring that controls the politics of Pennsylvania, the Ring that is under the lead and dominion and power of that man—who, if we are to believe all that is said about him, must be a demon incarnate—Simon Cameron. Now, my fellow-citizens, I have never been an admirer of Mr. Cameron; I have never belonged to his wing of the party in Pennsylvania; but, on the contrary, as many of you know, have always been identified with what is known as the Curtin wing of the party. I want, also, to say to you, to-night, just here, that while that distinguished War Governor of Pennsylvania is lying dangerously ill in New-York—that the reports which have been put in circulation about his being opposed in any way to the national or State tickets are lies out out of the whole cloth, and that if he were able to raise his head from his pillow he would hurl them back with scorn upon their authors. I say I have never been an admirer of Senator Cameron, and have never belonged to his wing of the party. Nor have I joined in the abuse that has been heaped upon him, and I would be sorry to join in it now, when he is rapidly closing a long and useful life. But some things I know, and in the manner in which the nomination of John F. Hartranft was brought about. In the first place you will remember that for more than a year previous to the meeting of the State Convention Gen. Hartranft's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, and that county after county instructed delegates for him to represent them at Harrisburg.

The week before that Convention assembled I happened to be in the City of Washington, in the discharge of official duties. While there I was present at a caucus held in the committee room of Senator Cameron, in the Senate side of the Capitol. There were a number of prominent politicians there, and the conclusion was that the nomination of John F. Hartranft the next week at Harrisburg must be prevented. In that conclusion Senator Cameron concurred, and it was decided that he should proceed to Harrisburg, and do his utmost to defeat the nomination of Gen. Hartranft for Governor. He started from Washington, went to Harrisburg, found the majority of the delegates were instructed for Hartranft, and that he had no power or control over them; then left Harrisburg and came back to Washington before the Convention was over, and reported that the thing was done, and that he had no power to prevent it. Yet they say he is the candidate of the Cameron Ring. Here is one of his principal backers, who was there upon the ground, (pointing to Hon. Wm. B. Mann, sitting near him,) and Geo. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia, was another, upon the ground; and you know that county after county, Anti-Cameron, sent delegates instructed for Hartranft, and that county after county recognized as Cameron sent delegates instructed for Jordan.

THE EVANS FRAUD.

Now, my fellow-citizens, the next charge that has been made against Gen. Hartranft is that he was implicated in the Evans fraud; that he attempted to steal from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania $300.000 in the form of commissions for collecting the war claims of the Commonwealth against the Government of the United States. In regard to this charge, the largest portion of what were called claims, were presented at Washington before Gen. Hartranft came into office. You will further remember that there is no such thing as an account of a State against the Government of the United States. There can be no claim against the sovereign except what the sovereign itself chooses to allow. The United States Government chose, by an act of its Congress, to provide that it would, under certain circumstances, refund to the States the payments which they had made for expenditures during the war. You will remember that it is no part of the duty of the Auditor-General to audit an account between the State and United States, and that there could be no account, no writings, no papers, no vouchers of any kind relating to these war claims of the Commonwealth against the United States on file in the Auditor-Generals office, or that could by any possibility pass through his hands. Now, you will bear in mind, moreover, that these vouchers, subsequently asked for from the Auditor General, would furnish the account against the United States. They were vouchers of accounts which had been settled in the Auditor-General's office between citizens and the State, and filed away, toward which the duties of the Auditor-General had been officially discharged under act of Assembly, and which he had nothing more to do with. When the Government of the United States saw proper to allow the claim to be made against it for moneys disbursed by the State, it also provided that it would recognize in the settlement of the claim the Governor of the State, or a duly accredited and appointed agent, in accordance with that provision, an agent was to be appointed to present the claims to the Government, to obtain the money and pay it over to the Governor or into the State Treasury, and the Auditor-General had nothing more to do with it than you or I. (Applause.) That was the status of the claims at the time Evans was appointed agent under an act of Assembly by the Governor of the Commonwealth. He made out the claims and presented them at Washington, and received the money, and paid it over—what was paid over—to the Governor, and the Governor paid it into the State Treasury, and all the Auditor-General had to do with it was to ascertain by examination of the accounts of the State Treasury if the money paid had been properly credited to the Commonwealth, and if it was there in the hands of the Treasurer ready to meet legal warrants drawn upon the Treasury. This was the condition of those claims when it was accidentally discovered that a large portion of money had been received by George O. Evans which had not been paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth. Immediately after that discovery the State Treasurer and the Auditor-General applied to me, as their private counsel, residing in the City of Pittsburg, to know what remedy they might have and how they could force this man Evans to disgorge the money. I directed that the State Treasurer and the Auditor-General should settle and adjust the account upon such data as they might be able to obtain, and that they should call him to account and demand the payment of the money, that they themselves stated and certified to be due. Accordingly the account was stated, and he was called to account, and the money was demanded. What then? Why, he left the State. When he was gone, they came to me again to know what had to be done now. I advised that a criminal charge should be made against him, that a warrant should be issued, that a requisition should be taken, and that he should be arrested and brought back to the Commonwealth to answer, not a charge of embezzlement into which it was afterward tortured, but the charge of larceny, as bailee. (Applause.) I wrote the information and directed it. My clients went to Harrisburg and submitted the documents to the Attorney-General, who coincided with me, and obtained a requisition to procure the arrest of this man. In all this Gen. Hartranft was the most vigorous and most urgent and the most diligent prosecutor that I ever had as a client in twenty years of practice. [Applause.] When this requisition had been obtained, officers were sent to New-York, but failed to ascertain the whereabouts of Evans, when Gen. Hartranft and Mr. Mackey came to me again to urge something else to be done. I found authority under the United States Government, as an attorney of the United States, to procure the inference and assistance of the secret service division of the United States to ascertain the whereabouts of Evans, and succeeded in finding him and procuring his arrest. [Applause.] He was brought back to the State of Pennsylvania and disposed of, as you know, on a hearing at Harrisburg. At that time I was sick—lying in bed, and couldn't attend as their counsel. They were represented by Gen. Wayne MacVeagh, and the State by Attorney-Gen. Brewster. To my great surprise and amazement the charge before Judge Pierson was entirely different from that which I had advised and intended to prefer. He was discharged, but the civil suit remained. Now mark, my fellow-citizens, during all this time, Gen. Hartranft never manifested the slightest fear, and recollect that he had it in his power to stop the proceedings at any moment. If the Auditor-General and the State Treasurer had differed the State couldn't have proceeded to recover the money; if they differ the Governor is umpire, and his decision is final; and he believed that Evans was entitled to the whole amount retained by him as commission. If Gen. Hartranft had desired to stop the proceedings, if there had been anything in his transactions with G. O. Evans that implicated him in the embezzlement, all he had to do was to differ with State Treasurer Mackey, and the whole thing was squelched in an instant. But no, he was firm, vigorous, unyielding, persevering, pressing to the last, demanding that the State should have justice, and that the money of the Commonwealth should be paid over and placed in the vaults of the Treasury. [Applause.] One step further. They charge that he borrowed $7,000 from Evans. So he did, and he paid it back and redeemed his note like an honorable man, and I bear testimony here to-night to the fact that though George O. Evans was his creditor for $7,000, yet that didn't deter him from bringing Geo. O. Evans to justice. [Applause.] He paid him the note and paid him the interest, every penny of it, for every hour that he had held it in his possession. And now can you see anything in all this that reflects discredit upon Gen. John F. Hartranft—anything upon which these charges can be based that are daily reiterated in the Liberal and Democratic Press? But I shall have more to say about it before I get through.

I pass now to the next charge, that Gen. Hartranft and Mr. Mackey and the Treasury Ring have been speculating and using the State money in the Treasury improperly. In the first place they allege that it is entirely wrong that these moneys should be distributed about the State, deposited with various banks and bankers throughout the Commonwealth. Well, it may be wrong—I have nothing to say about that—but our forefathers, as far back as 1811, passed a law which provided that all persons who held money due to the Commonwealth, should deposit it in such banks as might be designated by the State Treasurer—as far back as 1811. And again, in 1855, the same thing was re-enacted, and it was provided that the Auditor-General should, at stated times, examine the accounts of the various banks and bankers, to ascertain that the money was duly placed to the credit of the Commonwealth. Again, in 1857, it was reiterated. At that time the bail of the State Treasurer was only $500,000. Two years ago, at the instance of Mr. R. W. Mackey, the present incumbent, it was increased to $500,000, and the matter was reconstructed so that monthly returns were required to be made to show the state of the funds deposited belonging to the Commonwealth. Now, mark you, there is a single bank in Pennsylvania; but, on the contrary, as many of you know, have always been identified with what is known as the Curtin wing of the party. I want, also, to say to you, to-night, just here, that while that distinguished War Governor of Pennsylvania is lying dangerously ill in New-York—that the reports which have been put in circulation about his being opposed in any way to the national or State tickets are lies out out of the whole cloth, and that if he were able to raise his head from his pillow he would hurl them back with scorn upon their authors. I say I have never been an admirer of Senator Cameron, and have never belonged to his wing of the party. Nor have I joined in the abuse that has been heaped upon him, and I would be sorry to join in it now, when he is rapidly closing a long and useful life. But some things I know, and in the manner in which the nomination of John F. Hartranft was brought about. In the first place you will remember that for more than a year previous to the meeting of the State Convention Gen. Hartranft's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, and that county after county instructed delegates for him to represent them at Harrisburg.

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You will remember that it is no part of the duty of the Auditor-General to audit an account between the State and United States, and that there could be no account, no writings, no papers, no vouchers of any kind relating to these war claims of the Commonwealth against the United States on file in the Auditor-Generals office, or that could by any possibility pass through his hands. Now, you will bear in mind, moreover, that these vouchers, subsequently asked for from the Auditor General, would furnish the account against the United States. They were vouchers of accounts which had been settled in the Auditor-General's office between citizens and the State, and filed away, toward which the duties of the Auditor-General had been officially discharged under act of Assembly, and which he had nothing more to do with. When the Government of the United States saw proper to allow the claim to be made against it for moneys disbursed by the State, it also provided that it would recognize in the settlement of the claim the Governor of the State, or a duly accredited and appointed agent, in accordance with that provision, an agent was to be appointed to present the claims to the Government, to obtain the money and pay it over to the Governor or into the State Treasury, and the Auditor-General had nothing more to do with it than you or I. (Applause.) That was the status of the claims at the time Evans was appointed agent under an act of Assembly by the Governor of the Commonwealth. He made out the claims and presented them at Washington, and received the money, and paid it over—what was paid over—to the Governor, and the Governor paid it into the State Treasury, and all the Auditor-General had to do with it was to ascertain by examination of the accounts of the State Treasury if the money paid had been properly credited to the Commonwealth, and if it was there in the hands of the Treasurer ready to meet legal warrants drawn upon the Treasury. This was the condition of those claims when it was accidentally discovered that a large portion of money had been received by George O. Evans which had not been paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth. Immediately after that discovery the State Treasurer and the Auditor-General applied to me, as their private counsel, residing in the City of Pittsburg, to know what remedy they might have and how they could force this man Evans to disgorge the money. I directed that the State Treasurer and the Auditor-General should settle and adjust the account upon such data as they might be able to obtain, and that they should call him to account and demand the payment of the money, that they themselves stated and certified to be due. Accordingly the account was stated, and he was called to account, and the money was demanded. What then? Why, he left the State. When he was gone, they came to me again to know what had to be done now. I advised that a criminal charge should be made against him, that a warrant should be issued, that a requisition should be taken, and that he should be arrested and brought back to the Commonwealth to answer, not a charge of embezzlement into which it was afterward tortured, but the charge of larceny, as bailee. (Applause.) I wrote the information and directed it. My clients went to Harrisburg and submitted the documents to the Attorney-General, who coincided with me, and obtained a requisition to procure the arrest of this man. In all this Gen. Hartranft was the most vigorous and most urgent and the most diligent prosecutor that I ever had as a client in twenty years of practice. [Applause.] When this requisition had been obtained, officers were sent to New-York, but failed to ascertain the whereabouts of Evans, when Gen. Hartranft and Mr. Mackey came to me again to urge something else to be done. I found authority under the United States Government, as an attorney of the United States, to procure the inference and assistance of the secret service division of the United States to ascertain the whereabouts of Evans, and succeeded in finding him and procuring his arrest. [Applause.] He was brought back to the State of Pennsylvania and disposed of, as you know, on a hearing at Harrisburg. At that time I was sick—lying in bed, and couldn't attend as their counsel. They were represented by Gen. Wayne MacVeagh, and the State by Attorney-Gen. Brewster. To my great surprise and amazement the charge before Judge Pierson was entirely different from that which I had advised and intended to prefer. He was discharged, but the civil suit remained. Now mark, my fellow-citizens, during all this time, Gen. Hartranft never manifested the slightest fear, and recollect that he had it in his power to stop the proceedings at any moment. If the Auditor-General and the State Treasurer had differed the State couldn't have proceeded to recover the money; if they differ the Governor is umpire, and his decision is final; and he believed that Evans was entitled to the whole amount retained by him as commission. If Gen. Hartranft had desired to stop the proceedings, if there had been anything in his transactions with G. O. Evans that implicated him in the embezzlement, all he had to do was to differ with State Treasurer Mackey, and the whole thing was squelched in an instant. But no, he was firm, vigorous, unyielding, persevering, pressing to the last, demanding that the public money. There will be no money deposited in the banks. Well, I don't believe there will be much. [Laughter.] Everything will be lovely. Let us look at his record. He has been in office about twenty years, and likes it. He is McClure's right bower. Well, Buckalew, when the war broke out in 1861, was in South America, in some sort of a diplomatic office. He came home in a few months after the war broke out, and, the first thing, he made a speech on a Democratic occasion, and I am going to read the beginning of it *verbatim et literatim*. Said he: "When I landed in New-York I heard that Abe Lincoln, the rail splitter, of Illinois, was President of the United States; I felt humiliated." Humiliated! think of it! think of it! Buckalew was humiliated because Abe Lincoln, the rail-splitter, of Illinois, was elected President of the United States; yet he is a Democrat of the Democrats and a Reformer of the Reformers. And yet he is going about the State asking working men to vote for him. Humiliated because Abe Lincoln, the rail splitter, of Illinois, had been elected President. I thank God, my fellow-citizens, that we live in a country where it is possible for the lumbleast and the lowest in the land to rise to all the higher and nobler positions. But Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat though he may be, has yet to learn the first grand fundamental principles of Democracy, and that is that the drops of sweat that gather on the brow of honest toil are jewels richer far than the brightest gems in the crowns of princes. [Applause.] Ah! it was no disgrace to Abraham Lincoln that he split rails in Illinois. [Applause.] It was no disgrace to Andrew Johnson that he was a tailor. [Laughter.] The Lord knows that if there had been nothing else but that to disgrace him he would have been a great man to this day. [Laughter.] And it is no disgrace to Ulysses Grant to have been a tanner. [Applause.] And it is no disgrace to Henry Wilson to have been a Natick cobbler. The good Lord knows that if Buckalew was humiliated in 1861 by the election of one rail-splitter, how much he will be humiliated in 1872 by the election of a tanner and a shoe-maker. Well, Buckalew came home and was humiliated. They say he often got humiliated. I think there were two occasions, last winter, in the Senate, when a certain distinguished Senator and a great Reformer snored away during two whole sessions of the Senate, and when, if he was not humiliated, he ought to have been, for all his disciples and friends that surrounded him were certainly humiliated. Well, it happened that when he returned to Pennsylvania that the Democratic Party was in power in the Legislature, and that he was elected to the United States Senate. He took his seat in that body, and I defy any man, any admirer here to-night of Mr. Buckalew, to point to a single paragraph or any sentence which will show on the public records of the Government that Charles R. Buckalew ever originated any measure of great interest or usefulness to his country, or that he ever uttered one honest patriotic sentiment. I defy them to produce it. As for his votes, he was always with the Copperheads, and he was a Copperhead of the Copperheads. He voted with Garret Davis constantly and consistently, uniformly, all through his Senatorial career. He voted to impede the Government during the war; voted to pay the slaveholders for the slaves rescued into the Union armies; voted against every measure of reconstruction, and now comes into this Commonwealth and talks about his loyalty. Why, I told you, and many told you in Philadelphia during the war, at the Union League House, that there wouldn't be one of these Copperheads but would claim, after the war had ended, to be a loyal man, every one of them, and our prediction has come perfectly true. Charles R. Buckalew was nothing but a big "snake" then, and he remains nothing but a big "snake" now.

Attorney-General Benjamin Harris Brewster's Answer to the Charges Against Hartranft.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1872.

An audience of nearly 5,000 people assembled at the wigwam in this city on Saturday evening last, to listen to Hon. Benj. H. Brewster's defense of Gen. Hartranft. He spoke for nearly two hours, taking up each charge separately, and when he concluded there was not a person in the audience but was convinced that Gen. Hartranft has been made the victim of the most infamous conspiracy of reckless calumniators that ever disgraced a political canvass. Mr. Brewster commenced by saying that he had outlived all desire or inclination to take an active part in politics; he preferred the quiet and seclusion of his own study and the prosecution of his legitimate business, and he only appeared before his fellow-citizens on that occasion from a high sense of duty which he owed to the State and to one of its most faithful public servants. He was there to vindicate Gen. John F. Hartranft from the most unjust and groundless charges that were ever made against a public official; and as he had personal knowledge whereof he spoke, he, of all men in the State, was bound in duty to speak, and was entitled to be heard. His first personal acquaintance with Gen. Hartranft commenced when he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, Hartranft being then Auditor-General. A new law had just passed the Legislature levying taxes on corporations, and from the various constructions that were put upon that law it became necessary for him, as Attorney-General, to have daily intercourse with the Auditor-General, whose business it was to assess the tax; and from the first day he went into office until the close of his term he had constant intercourse with Gen. Hartranft. The result of these interviews was to impress upon his mind the most profound respect for Gen. Hartranft, and he would gladly testify here and now that, with all his experience as a lawyer of long practice, and the insight into human nature which he had acquired from his confidential dealings with clients of every description, he never was brought in contact with a man in whose thorough honesty and straightforward, single-minded, disinterested official conduct he had greater confidence than in Gen. Hartranft. Mr. Brewster then proceeded to answer the first charge against Gen. Hartranft—that he had failed to collect from the railroad corporations the tax due the State for transportation of freight. His enemies had even had the hardihood to insinuate that he had withheld the collection of this tax from a moneyed consideration received from the railroads. Now what were the facts? As soon as that law was passed the railroad companies took steps to test its constitutionality, on the ground that it was an interference with free commercial intercourse between the States, and, therefore, contrary to the Constitution of the United States. They refused payment of the tax and appealed to the Courts. Judge Pierson gave a decision in their favor and decided the act unconstitutional. That opinion was concurred in by Wm. M. Meridith, than whom an abler lawyer did not live. In the face of this decision Gen. Hartranft could not collect the tax.

Meantime the Legislature repealed the law, but lest the Democrats might say that the Republican officials had not done their whole duty in trying to collect the tax already due, he (Brewster) entered an appeal in all the cases to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Contrary to general expectation the Supreme Court overruled the decision of Judge Pierson, and declared the law constitutional. The railroads then appealed, as they had a right to, do to the Supreme Court of the United States. The hearing of that appeal is now pending, and if the United States Supreme Court sustains the decision of the Pennsylvania Court, the tax will be collected; if it overrules that decision, the railroads will not pay it, and nobody can compel them to do so. Meantime, neither Gen. Hartranft nor any other State official, has any power to force the payment of the tax, and the Democrats who make this charge against him, know this full well. Thus much for charge No. 1.

Charge No. 2—that Gen. Hartranft had used the State funds in private stock speculations—was so absurd as scarcely to demand refutation. Such a thing was utterly impossible. Gen. Hartranft, as Auditor of the State, has no more to do with the custody of the State's money—has no more control over it, and is no more responsible for it, than any man in that audience, or than the man in the moon, or than Horace Greeley, who was of as little account as anybody in this campaign. This every one, who knows anything about it, knows perfectly well. The State Treasurer is the only person who has any control over the funds of the State, and the only person who can tamper with them or who is responsible for them. But because Hartranft happened to employ Yerkes as a broker to buy stocks for him, and Yerkes happened to be one of the persons to whom the State Treasurer, in accordance with a long-standing custom, had loaned a portion of the State funds, therefore they try to make it appear that Gen. Hartranft used the State funds for private speculation. To sustain this ridiculous and baseless charge they had even resorted to forgery. They had got a stranger to appear before Alderman Dougherty and make an affidavit, and sign it with the name of Yerkes, that he had speculated in stocks with the State money, and that Gen. Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey had shared in the profits. No such affidavit was ever made or signed by Mr. Yerkes; and if he could be pardoned out of prison, where he was consigned by a trick and plot of these same conspirators, he would appear upon that stand and denounce the affidavit as a wicked forgery. The Alderman who administered the oath did not read the affidavit and did not know the man who signed it, but it is enough to know that it was not Chas. Yerkes; and that it was an infamous forgery. Mr. Yerkes' books show that Gen. Hartranft bought whatever stocks he purchased on his own private account, and paid for them. On some he made money and on others he lost, but all his transactions in stocks, as in everything else, were honorable, and were no one's business but his own. Any man has a right to buy stocks, and at the time of Gen. Hartranft's dealings with Yerkes, that gentleman was a leading broker and banker of Philadelphia, a man of high reputation, reputed rich, and, so far as was known, entirely trustworthy and honorable.

And next comes the charge or insinuation that Gen. Hartranft shared in the Evans plunder. Why an unknown man, like Geo. O. Evans, was selected by the Governor of Pennsylvania to collect the money due from the United States Government to the State of Pennsylvania, was a mystery which he (the speaker) would not undertake to solve. The proper way, in his opinion, would have been for the Governor to direct the Attorney-General of the State to present the claim, with the vouchers, and collect the money. If this had been done when he (the speaker) was Attorney-General, the money would all have been paid over into the State Treasury the moment it was received. While he was Attorney-General he collected over a million of dollars for the State, not a cent of which was retained in his possession one hour after it came into his hands, except for some reason best known to the Governor, he saw fit to appoint this unknown Evans as the agent of the State to collect the money. Evans did collect it, and instead of paying it over, as it was his duty to do, to the State Treasurer, he retained three hundred thousand dollars of it in his own pocket. As soon as the Auditor-General, John F. Hartranft, heard that Evans had withheld a portion of the money, he called upon the Governor who appointed him for an explanation. Getting no satisfactory explanation from the Governor, he called upon Evans and demanded to know what right he had to the money. Evans said he retained it as his commission. Gen. Hartranft denied his right to audit his own accounts as an agent of the State and pay himself what he pleased, and demanded that he should pay over all the money he had received, and that he should then present his application as agent of the State, that he should present it to him as Auditor-General and have it audited and settled as all other claims against the State are. Evans refused to do this, whereupon a suit was commenced against him, which is now pending. It was for the Governor to explain why that suit was not pushed vigorously prosecuted. Gen. Hartranft had done all he could to prevent this swindle upon the State Treasury, and it was because he first exposed it to the people that he had brought down upon his head the united vengeance of the whole gang of conspirators who were parties to in the plunder. Foreseeing that Gen. Hartranft might stand in the way in carrying out this scheme of robbery, Evans early concocted a plot to entrap him. Meeting Gen. Hartranft one day, he said: "General, I have got more money than I have use for just now; wouldn't you like to borrow some?" Gen. Hartranft replied that he was not in need of a loan at that time; thanked him for his kind offer, and thought no more about it. Subsequently he saw a chance to purchase some property adjoining his place in Montgomery County at a cheap price, and bethinking himself of Evans' offer, he wrote to him reminding him of it, and saying that he then had occasion to use some money, and asking, if it was still agreeable to him, for a loan of $7,000. Evans replied that it was agreeable, and sent him the money. When Gen. Hartranft discovered what Evans had been doing with the State funds, he immediately suspected the trap that had been laid for him, and the first thing he did was to raise the $7,000 and repay the loan. He had now become the judge of Evans and the legally-constituted auditor of his accounts, and, like a high-minded and sensitive public officers he was determined not to remain under even an appearance of obligation to the man whom it was his duty to expose. Thus it will be seen that so far from this Evans loan furnishing grounds for a charge of complicity in the $300,000 matter, it affords the strongest possible evidence of the official integrity and high sense of honor of Gen. Hartranft. "These things that I tell you," said Mr. Brewster, "are facts within my personal knowledge, and it is because I, of all men in the State, am the man best qualified to testify to their truth, that I appear before you to-night. It is because I know that these charges against Gen. Hartranft are base and wicked calumnies and diabolical lies, that I have felt it to be a duty which I owe to the people of this Commonwealth to come forward and expose them."

The above is but a brief sketch, though it contains all the leading points, of Mr. Brewster's masterly speech, which was received with repeated plaudits from the large audience, and which, as before remarked, was accepted by all as a convincing and conclusive defense of Gen. Hartranft against the charges that, up to this time, have been made or insinuated against him. The speaker concluded by drawing a parallel between the career of Gen. Hartranft as a brave and patriotic defender of his country and his opponent, Buckalew, who had done nothing all his life but follow the trade of a professional politician, who was a tool of the Southern slave-holders before the rebellion, a Copperhead and apologist for treason during the rebellion, and who had now joined an infamous coalition to restore the rebels and the Democratic Party to power.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The vocalists of the New-York Saengerrunde were engaged in an excursion to Carlstadt yesterday.

The Beethooven Maennerchor gave an entertainment at its club-house in Fifth-street, last night, including a *soirée dansante*.

The New-York Turnverein is making arrangements for a girls' turn exhibition by the girls of its girls' Turn school and of other girls' Turn schools in this City.

The attendance of members yesterday at the Mercantile Library, Clinton-place, was considerably on the increase. The library-room has been renovated during the Summer vacation.

A beautiful male infant, but a few days old, was found, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a basket on the stoop of No. 329 West Forty-second-street, and was taken in charge by the Police.

The New-York Turnverein gave its first evening entertainment of the season at the Turn Hall last night, for which a rich programme of vocal and musical exercises had been prepared.

John J. Carrigan, aged thirteen, of No. 453 West Thirty-seventh-street, fell through the well-hole of a new building in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

The Lotos Club has issued invitations for a reception to Mr. Edmund Yates this evening, at 10 o'clock, and it is expected that a large number of prominent men in the literary and musical world will be present.

The veterans of the Turner Cadets, composed of young men who passed through the military graduation of the Turner Cadet corps, will have a reunion, to form an association to preserve the associations of their boyhood.

Rev. W. T. Egbert preached his farewell sermon, last evening, to his congregation, at the Chapel of the Reconciliation, in East Thirty-first-street. Next Sunday Mr. Egbert takes charge of the Wainwright Memorial Church, on Waverley-place.

A meeting of the Coach Drivers' Association of New-York and vicinity was held last night, at Constitution Hall, Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, at which the Chairman stated that the object was to have an increased rate of wages among the coach drivers of the City.

Patrick Sheridan and Richard Macon were committed at Yorkville Court for assaulting Mrs. Sarah Frost, of No. 607 West Fifty-first-street, because she attempted to prevent them from removing from her house one of her boarder's trunks. Sheridan beat her fearfully on the head with a stair-rung.

A meeting of the Committee of the New-York Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union was held last night, in the hall, No. 10 Stanton-street, for the purpose of arranging a standard rate of wages for the trade in this City. A list submitted by Bell & Co., of Union-square, met with the approval of the Committee.

Officer Samuel J. Campbell, of the Nineteenth Precinct, while quelling a disturbance on Saturday night at a picnic in Funk's Park, was stabbed in the leg by Thomas Vandervoort. The prisoner was being beaten by a number of roughs who had forced their way into the picnic grounds, and the officer says Vanvervoort intended the blow given him for one of his assailants. He was, however, held for trial by Justice Coulter.

BROOKLYN.

At about 12 o'clock Saturday night, a sneak-thief entered the house of John Duffy, No. 2 Fleet-street, by the front door which had been left open, and stole wearing apparel to the value of $50.

Early yesterday morning Michael Kelly, aged twenty-four years